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PARTY HEADS ATTEND CEMA MEETING IN MOSCOW

Gorbachev Decorates Zhivkov

AU102103 Sofia BTA in English 1959 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, November 10 (BTA) -- Today at the Kremlin, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, presented the Order of the October Revolution to Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The distinction has been conferred on him for his remarkable services to the promotion of the brotherly friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for his great contribution to the strengthening of peace and socialism and on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

Having cordially congratulated Mr Todor Zhivkov, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about his exceptionally important part in the construction of socialism on Bulgarian soil, in the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, in the struggle against the war threat, for peace and security of the peoples.

Accepting the order, Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed heartfelt gratitude for the high distinction and said that he will persevere in his faithful service to the cause of the efforts towards the triumph of the ideals of socialism and peace, towards the all-round strengthening of the brotherly friendship between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

Further Reportage

For further reportage on the meeting in Moscow on 10-11 November of the party heads of the CEMA member-states, including a TASS report on the outcome of the meeting, see the Communist Relations section (pages BB 1-4) of the 12 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

'SHORTCOMINGS' PERSIST IN CEMA COOPERATION

LD111217 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Moscow correspondent Stefan Simak report]

[Text] The meeting of the highest representatives of the fraternal parties from the socialist countries, the CEMA members, is currently taking place. Stefan Simak, our resident correspondent in Moscow, has sent us the following dispatch:

[Simak] The consultative meeting of the highest representatives of the CEMA member-states is taking place in a period of marked galvanization of activity of the socialist community states toward the better use of their large potentional. Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze says that such meetings are becoming regular. Their participants examine the fundamental problems of relations among the member states and exchange experiences acquired during the rebuilding of economic mechanisms and the content of mutual economic, trade, scientific and technological exchanges.

Since the last economic summit meeting, the CEMA member-states have achieved significant successes. But as the recent 42d CEMA meeting pointed out, a whole number of shortcomings either persists or emerges anew in mutual cooperation among them.

There is no doubt that the highest representatives of communist and workers' parties of the CEMA states will take a stand on the most important of these shortcomings. At the working consultative meeting, which continues in Moscow today, they will also examine topical issues concerning broader international economic cooperation, and will agree the future joint course of action of the socialist countries in the international field in the interest of strengthening European and world security.

CEMA MEETING ON LEGAL QUESTIONS HELD IN SFRY

LD111104 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1906 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 10 (TANJUG) -- The 25th consultation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance on Legal Questions opened here today. The participants will discuss agreements on scientific, technical, coproduction cooperation and personnel exchange agreements.

The consultation is being attended by representatives of the Soviet Union, Romania, Czechslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Cuba and Mongolia. Under an agreement signed in 1964, Yugoslavia takes part in the work of some CMEA organs.

This is the first time that consultation on legal questions is being held in Yugoslavia. It will give the participants an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the results of the development of socialist self-management in Yugoslavia. Sources here expect this to contribute to the further expansion of the successful economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and the CMEA.

BRIEFS

CEMA ENVIRONMENTAL TALKS END -- MTI -- Between 15 and 17 October the CEMA Environmental Council held a consultative conference in Budapest. The conference was attended by State Secretary Kalman Abraham, chairman of the National Office for Environmental and Ecological Protection, and Academician Istvan Lang, secretary general of the Hungarian Academy of Science. Discussed were the global environmental problems in coordination with economic development up to the year 2000, the implementation of the agreement on reducing the spread of air pollution beyond borders, and the joint tasks in reducing the use of materials causing air pollution. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Oct 86 p 4 AU]

EDITORS CONFERENCE -- Editors of party journals of Bulgaria, the CSSR, Cuba, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Vietnam, and the USSR arrived for a conference in Warsaw and were received by PZPR Politburo member Jan Glowczyk, who informed them about the work of the PZPR since the 10th congress. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

HUNGARY'S VARKONYI ASSESSES VIENNA CSCE MEETING

LD092234 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 9 Nov 86

[From "The Week" program: Interview with Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi by Andras Heltay; date, place not given -- first paragraph is studio introduction]

[Text] In the past week Vienna has been the focus of world attention. We are now in the fortunate position of having the events of the post-Helsinki conference summed up by our foreign minister, Peter Varkonyi.

[Heltay] Although we are discussing the Vienna meeting, I am sure you will not mind if I begin with the question that interests us most. The Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers held talks here in Vienna, and it seems that little -- perhaps nothing -- has emerged from these talks. Is this view correct?

[Varkonyi] I think that this meeting also fits into the series of dialogues between the Soviet and U.S. sides that have become more lively recently. I would not draw any far-reaching conclusions from the series of talks that took place here.

[Heltay] Excuse me for interrupting, but we saw last week that the Soviets and Americans held another round of talks and departed with serene expressions and with their work unfinished. What has changed?

[Varkonyi] I think that Reyjavik's significance was that it was proved to the world that the President and general secretary of the two leading superpowers had come extremely close to the breakthrough that the signing of a treaty on nuclear disarmament would have represented.

I paid special attention to this in my speech, and I stressed that this breakthrough did not happen because, unfortunately, the political will was lacking on the other side to step on the road to radical nuclear disarmament. But a psychological breakthrough did take place.

[Heltay] Is there any hope that in the next 2 years there will be some -- even partial -- agreement while the Reagan administration remains in office?

[Varkonyi] I do not think that we, or the world in general, should go by the electoral timetable of the United States. I think that the Soviet initiatives directed toward the U.S. leadership that have been made here are sincere and timely. And it is up to the U.S. leadership to decide. Whether this will happen during Reagan's Presidency or later cannot be predicted in advance. I trust that progress is possible, even within the next 2 years. All I can say is that the European security and cooperation process is the very framework that provides the opportunity for the medium-size and small countries of this continent to assert their interests together, through joint efforts, in order to create a suitable atmosphere for an agreement between the superpowers.

[Heltay] Let me ask you, on behalf of our viewers, how this is to be achieved. You have held talks here in Vienna with foreign ministers of many countries. What can be expected? To put it bluntly, can it be expected that small and medium-size countries, East and West, will be able to do more on behalf of the two big powers?

[Varkonyi] I am not saying here that we could take on the responsibility that falls to the superpowers. But there is no doubt that we can help a great deal to launch positive processes, to give an impetus to positive agreements, by reducing to a minimum the tension and mistrust that persists up to the present day between the two leading superpowers and, I would say, also between the two blocks, the capitalist countries and the socialist countries.

[Heltay] Let us try to narrow this down. What does a Hungarian foreign minister feel when for a whole week he has been holding talks with a dozen of his Western counterparts? What is the atmosphere like?

[Varkonyi] I felt that the atmosphere in which the Vienna conference had started its work has really been a more relaxed atmosphere. Well, I would add here that I noted with joy that the reputation of the Hungarian People's Republic and the recognition of its foreign-policy activity are universal among the other colleagues.

[Heltay] We have had a success, generally acknowledged as such, in the Helsinki process. I refer to the Budapest Cultural Forum: Although due to well-known reasons it did not end with a communique, several delegates remarked that the several hundreds of proposals adopted at the congress should be carried forward, that these should not be allowed to sink without a trace. Can it be expected that this indeed will happen?

[Varkonyi] We have held very intensive consultations with countries participating in the Helsinki process even in the period preceeding the Vienna conference; now too we emphasized that we did not consider the Budapest Cultural Forum as a closed chapter but as a starting point -- a starting point for the continuation of our work in widening European cultural cooperation and for the Vienna conference to register the essence of the many proposals presented at the Budapest Cultural Forum. The Vienna conference should deal with those proposals that can achieve a consensus; we should guard (?these) and advance them.

[Heltay] Another question on what is discussed, particularly here in the West, but in the East, too, more and more: the problems of human rights, which are not always understood by the two sides in an identical manner. What was the feeling during the first week in Vienna in this sphere?

[Varkonyi] I consider the proposal put forward by Comrade Shevardnadze in his speech, according to which we should convene a conference for discussing human-rights questions within the European cooperation forum and that it should be hosted in Moscow, to be a very important event. Without doubt this caused surprise among the participants of the conference, but it also illustrates that when the USSR Government claims that it is ready to negotiate about any problem, any issue on all levels in any forum, then this statement is a tangible proof of that. Regarding the issue of human rights: for me, remarks made in some speeches to the effect that we are obstructing the foreign travel of citizens, obstructing foreign citizens from traveling to our country, that these create difficulties in visa matters and in other things -- these remarks sounded strange. After the speeches, I told this to some who learned with surprise that it is Hungarian practice going back several decades, for example, to issue visas to foreign citizens within an extraordinarily short time -- if possible as little as 48 hours -- and even at the border the issuing of visas is immediate. On the other hand, in order to travel abroad, Hungarian citizens must wait in line for 6 weeks or longer. We have proposed to West European countries that we should do away with compulsory visa requirements. We have come to an agreement to this effect with Austria, Finland, with Sweden most recently, and I think with Malta as well, but our other attempts have remained unsuccessful.

Interestingly, those who took a stand here regarding the issue of the free flow of people were those who have rejected our proposal so far. We, of course, do not give up hope and continue our work to free the flow of people in Europe, in accordance with the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. However, it must be acknowledged that those who say that it has not materialized because of us are distorting the truth.

[Heltay] With this you have given an excellent closing word for the last question, the question every viewer would ask if he were sitting here; in other words, what can the man on the street expect of Vienna in practice?

[Varkonyi] It is my conviction now that important agreements can be concluded here.

POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES VIENNA CSCE FORUM

LD120329 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 11 Nov 86

["Focus on Military Security in Vienna" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Vienna, Nov. 11 -- Taking the floor at the CSCE meeting Vienna '86 today, head of the Polish delegation Eugeniusz Kulaga stated that the Polish delegation actively participated in the elaboration of detailed decisions in all the stages of works in Madrid and Stockholm. We intend to do the same here, in Vienna, he said.

Poland is ready to fully put to life, without any reservations, the decisions of the Stockholm conference, in line with the spirit and letter of the adopted document. We think that the Vienna meeting should define the goals of the second phase of the conference concerning confidence and security building measures and disarmament in Europe. This mandate should envisage negotiations on markedly reducing armed forces and conventional weaponry in Europe and on new confidence and security building measures, stated the head of the Polish delegation.

We think that continuing the conference devoted to the concrete military aspects of security within the framework of the CSCE process is an integral part of the general programme for providing greater security for European nations at a lower level of armaments, for providing greater mutual trust and cooperation and decreased confrontation, threats and tension. The experience of the three years of Stockholm negotiations proves that this is possible, providing that the participating states show a political will be respect the vital interests of their partners, continued Kulaga.

In his address Ambassador Kulaga referred to the speech delivered at the Vienna '86 meeting by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in which the latter acknowledged respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states within their current borders as the fundamental premise of peace. We think that strict adherence to this principle constitutes a standard for bi- and multi-lateral relations and the legislative practice of all states participating in the CSCE, stated the head of the Polish delegation.

The Polish diplomat stressed that the Helsinki Final Act and the Madrid document put states under the obligation to fit their internal laws to international law and with the obligations accepted by them on the basis of these documents. He added that Poland did precisely that. Kulaga announced that the Polish delegation, being guided by the idea of European identity, will propose that the a CSCE symposium devoted to the protection of the cultural heritage of the nations of our continent be held in Krakow.

The Polish delegation to the Vienna meeting '86 met with a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the U.S. Congress, now in the Austrian capital, at the request of the latter. The Polish delegation also met with a delegation of the CDU/CSU, FDP, SPD and the Greens party floor groups of the FRG Bundestag, now also in Vienna. In the course of talks conducted in a constructuve spirit the members of the delegations of both parliaments expressed respect for the democratic transformations and progressing process of normalization in Poland and spoke out in favour of lifting the economic sanctions used against Poland.

'PALPABLE' DISARMAMENT STEPS URGED AT VIENNA

AU081732 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1326 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Unattributed commentary under the AGERPRES headline: "Disarmament -- a Central Question of Security in Europe"]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/11/1986 -- The proceedings of the Vienna conference coincide with a moment in the international life when numerous highly complex problems, faithfully mirrored by the situation on the European continent, have accumulated. The survey the current meeting is to make of the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act provisions cannot overlook the fact that over the interval security in Europe, far from having strengthened, has become more precarious, that the process of detente, a fruit of all European states' concerted effort, has gradually eroded to make room for a general feeling of anxiety and concern.

Developments as a whole highlight the capital importance for European security of a passage to effective disarmament measures, and Europe, as President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, has a historic role and mission in safeguarding peace, and solving the major issues facing the whole mankind. In the spirit of these beliefs, this country's stance and the Romanian president's assessments and considerations on the achievement of disarmament, security and cooperation in Europe, set forth from [the] conference rostrum, envisage a package of constructive ideas and proposals conducive to the strengthening of European security. The interest shown in these ideas and proposals, their strong reverberation prove that they meet the concerns and interests of public opinion, of the peoples on the continent.

The encouraging example of the recent Stockholm conference proved that generally acceptable understandings could be reached by taking responsible action avoiding sterile polemics and exchanges of accusations, which can only serve tension, and taking account of the interests of all sides. Romania, as the document set forth in Vienna shows, considers it would be highly important if the current forum decided to call the second phase of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament and give it a mandate providing for an analysis and negotiations of palpable disarmament measures -- including those advanced by the Romanian state in connection with the reduction of arms, troops and military spending, the dismantlement of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of troops from the territories of other states. In consideration of the special importance of disarmament-related questions in the proceedings of the Vienna conference, Romania proposes that a special working group should be assigned the mission to look into and find solutions, on the basis of consensus, to provide for a more rapid passage to talks on the adoption of tangible disarmament measures.

The "Vienna moment" should be a moment of action. The meeting should offer a framework for all the participating states' constructive joint effort for the fulfilment of the mandate, that is, for specific measures aimed at security and disarmament, in line with the vested interests and expectations of all the peoples on the continent.

REPORTS, SPEECHES TO NINTH AWP CONGRESS

Control Commission Report

AU110711 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 5 Nov 86 p.2,10

["Report on the Activity of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, Delivered by Comrade Pilo Peristeri, Chairman of the Commission" to the Ninth AWP Congress in Tirana on 3 November]

[Text] Comrade delegates, as at every congress, the party comes to the ninth congress too, strong, with steel unity among its ranks, proud and head high before its own people and the international communist movement, since it has honorably performed all the tasks it has taken upon itself and which situations have dictated at different times.

Since its beginnings, when it was still young, our party, founded and guided for more than four decades by our glorious leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, has known how to cope with everything which could or should be done, with courage, maturity, and clear vision. Now the party has completed its first 45 years, years of herioc and successful struggle. This is a treasure of incalculable value, with which successive generations will be taught and forged, so that they will advance with assurance and Marxist consistency.

The report delivered at this congress by Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, "On the Activity of the AWP Central Committee and its Tasks for the Future," is a profound scientific Marxist-Leninist analysis of the activity of the entire party between the two congresses and opens clear and courageous prospects for us to stride toward in the socialist construction of the country.

In complete agreement with this report, we expressed the conviction that Communists, the working class, and all our working masses, with unshakable faith in their future, will increase their mobilization, labor, and skills, to fulfill and exceed the duties that will emerge from this congress and to increase even further the glory of our party, the colossal achievement of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The Central Control and Auditing Commission, like the commissions in districts and military units, also comes to this congress with good results. In accordance with the duties prescribed in the statutes of the eighth party congress, they have concentrated their activities on the important problems the party set them. During the period between the two congresses, the activity of the commission has increased, the range of controls and problems taken into consideration has broadened, and the quality of its work has been improved. Some problems have been more closely examined, such as the struggle against signs of bureaucratism, the personal example of Communists, the implementation of the demands and standards of democracy within the party, and so forth. Some Communists and cadres who did not act in accordance with the demands of the statutes were called to account, and there has been some publicizing of problems concerning the work and life of the party, which have emerged from the activity of the Central Committee. On our part, we have provided extensive, constant, and professional assistance to district and military unit commissions.

Bearing in mind the great and important tasks set before us by Comrade Ramiz Alia in the report of the AWP Central Committee and the experience of our party over many years, we see that the strengthening of the party and its life and work remains a constant requirement, since it is the most certain guarantee for successfully performing the duties we will take upon ourselves at this congress. Later I shall dwell upon certain problems of party work which involve more directly the duties of the control and auditing commissions.

Our party has always waged a constant and successful struggle against signs of bureaucratism in all aspects of the life of the country, in its own basic organizations, the party organs, and their apparati. For this reason it has always remained strong, fresh, and militant, and it has overcome successfully all the dangers which have threatened it. What the counterrevolution of bureaucrats and technocrats inflicted upon other former communist parties, as in the Soviet Union and the former countries of people's democracy, never happened to us, and never will happen.

Despite this healthy situation, the class struggle goes on. Together with it continues the struggle against signs of bureaucratism wit in and beyond party organizations and organs which, if not combated, paralyze the work of Communists and cadres, and party organs and organizations themselves. So let us all bear in mind Comrade Enver's admonition, "Let us strictly oppose bureaucratism in our party apparati and the people's power." We do not mention this problem simply as a possible eventuality, since we have actually come across such signs in the checks we have made. So we must improve our work in certain directions to make our struggle more successful.

Ties between the masses and Communists and party cadres must be extended and improved. Constant contact and joint work and consultations between the Communists and the masses increase their work, but also protect them from dangers which may threaten. There are Communists and cadres here and there who abuse the party's power, underestimate the need for ties with the masses and the work which must be done with them, and put their trust more in orders. Such attitudes, as the party has constantly taught us, must be combated most vigorously. A healthy life and activity in all organizations, the constant involvement of Communists in mass actions, at the head of the masses, and the control of their activity by party organizations and the masses themselves will make this struggle more successful.

There is an active life in all our organizations in general. Communists bring their opinions and worries to the basic organizations, raise problems and make proposals on how to improve their work, and practice healthy criticism and self-criticism. But our checks have shown that there are cases where opinions are not considered with proper seriousness, and some of them just sit in the files. This is not merely an administrative matter, but an issue which helps to stimulate the whole activity of the base organizations, increased the work and responsibility of Communists, and reinforces democracy and discipline in the party. The basic organization and party bureau secretaries have a particular responsibility in this area. They have the duty of demonstrating and showing that they are offering solutions, from the time of the meeting of the organization onward, and of forwarding to higher bodies those matters which require their attention. Additionally, the party apparati must follow the life of the organization more carefully, and alongside this use the organization's files better, to detect problems and to spread the experience of the party. The maintenance and proper use of these files is not bureaucracy; on the contrary, a contemptuous attitude towards them, observable in some cases, is bureaucracy.

Another sign of bureaucratism in the work of some party organs and their apparati is a distancing from the base. For well-known reasons there are some levels, bureaus or

party committees, which exist between the basic organizations and the party committees in districts and military units. These have been created to influence the increase of the role of the basic organizations, which are the foundation of the party. So it is wrong for district or military unit party committees to confine themselves to ties with these levels, and to distance themselves from basic party organizations, as happens sometimes. There are many factors at work here, but at the same time these factors bear witness to signs of bureaucratism and complacency among some working people in the apparatus, including some secretaries and commissars. Appreciating the decisive importance of the activity of the basic organizations and of Communists in realizing the party program, it is necessary for the whole activity of the party committees and their apparati to concentrate upon constant, skilled assistance to basic party organzations, to increase their importance and activity.

In this connection, the Central Control Commission has also studied the precision and speed of passage of matters to the apparati of the Central Committee and to those of the district and military unit committees. In general there have been noticeable changes for the better, and improved discipline and order. Nevertheless, there have been cases when these problems have been narrowly understood as simple administrative questions, both on the part of the control commissions, and the apparati of the party themselves. While combating the use of memoranda for communication, concerning which it must be said that there is a very obvious difference between party and state organs, there must be no reduction in reciprocal and regular information exchange between the base and the district, the center, and so forth. At the same time, it must be properly understood that precisely forwarding matters to the party apparatus is tied to the vital requirement that directives, decisions, and instructions should pass speedily and exactly to basic party organizations and to persons involved in their implementation. In practice there are cases where decisions and tasks are delayed in passage through the apparati, and cases of a merely formal referral, without discussion and decision-making in the basic organization, have also been noticed. Such cases are harmful and intolerable. At the same time the party apparati must not be allowed to misuse their function. They must properly understand that they are in the service of the leadership and that it is their duty and responsibility to see that everything is submitted precisely, accompanied by full analyses, and on time. There must be stronger discipline in the apparatus as regards the punctual submission of documents for party candidature, the transfer of cadres, and replies to correspondence and applications, in which field delays and imprecision have been noticed.

The maintenance of good order in the documents of the basic organizations and the party apparati is also extremely important, for the present as well as for future generations. We are now a party with a long 45-year history, and so it is impermissible for us still to have irregularities in our documentation, either in the basic organizations or the party apparati. Our checks have shown that there is still a lack of appreciation and lack of culture among some staff in the conduct of party administration and documentation, something which must be put right as soon as possible.

We have also devoted particular attention to the implementation of the norms and rules concerning the party's internal life. From the experience it has gained from the treachery of revisionism, the party has has always displayed care and vigilance that the party norms are implemented not merely formally, but in all their sound political-ideological and organizational substance. The question of implementing the party norms is essential, stressed Comrade Enver Hoxha, and is a most important problem demanding permament attention and care. So the Central Commission has worked in this area and demanded that priority be given to pursuing the implementation of norms in party life. In general, the positive side predominates in the whole activity of our party where this matter is concerned; thus our party is strong, and the militancy of Communists and of all the organizations has been steadily increasing, and the political and organizational unity of the party is of steel.

Nevertheless, the major tasks that lie ahead of us, the pressures we must cope with, as well as some shortcomings which are noticeable in the activity of some basic organizations, require us to sharpen our vigilance and devote more attention to these problems. There are some Communists who do not lead an orderly party life, and occasionally escape the attention of the basic organizations and party committees. When we say they do not lead an orderly life, we are not thinking merely of absences from meetings, which are very rare and inexcusable, but in the first place of the need for increased responsibility of every Communist toward the meeting of the organization, so that he comes to the meeting prepared; of his attitude during the meeting, where he should be ever more active, practicing healthy and principled criticism and self-criticism; and of increased post-meeting activity in implementing decisions that have been made. There are also problems of this kind among some comrades in party forums. Shortcomings in this field weaken the work of Communists and cadres, and also violate the principle of fellowship and democracy in the party. Fellowship demands that we not only meet together, but decide and apply our decisions together.

The constant demands of the Central Committee have led to noticeable improvements in the account-rendering of Communists, as well as of cadres elected in party organizations, in party forums, and in front of the masses. But some shortcomings, which were also stressed in the report of the party Central Committee, or faults noticed during our checks, show that appointed tasks, account-rendering, and party discipline must be strengthened by yet further demands. Some Communists charged with various executive functions in the organs of the people's power, in the economy, in the army, etc., must conceive of their responsibilities as the division of labor the party performs among its members, in this way making them responsible to the last detail for the duties entrusted to them. One reason that some party organizations and forums hold many meetings and conclude by repeating the need to perform the same duties is that they do not organize well their work of implementing decisions and that there are still inadequacies in demands for account-rendering and in the enforcement of discipline in the performance of duties. Good work was done during the party election campaign, both in the basic organizations and in the rendering of accounts to the masses. We must elevate this practice to a higher level, making it permanent and divesting it of every sign of formalism.

As was also stressed in the report delivered by Comrade Ramiz Alia, major tasks will be confronted by the activity of organizations and Communists, by their militancy in the broadest sense of the word. Without enlarging upon the demands the party sets before militancy, we may say that our checks have revealed a need to improve work in the basic party organizations for the revolutionary education of party members and candidate members, through life in the party and through their activity in the bosom of their class and of the masses.

During this period, the Central Commission has in particular exercised better its right to hold responsible those Communists who are not in line with the requirements of the statutes. Some checks have been made in the party organizations in the oil, mining, light and food industries, in the stock-raising, transport and retail sectors, etc, in which Communists who have not been regular in their duties, and who are responsible for damage caused to the economy and other anomalies, have been identified and held responsible. But this area is still one of the weakest aspects of our activity as a control organization, especially in the district commissions, which have not been entirely clear on this question. Our field of work must be expanded in the future, the number of checks increased, and the responsibility of every member of the commission toward his duties improved, so that they do not feel themselves to be responsible only when they are at meetings, and they do not wait for someone else to reveal malpractices and condemn them.

As always in our party, Communists exercise their full right of appeal against decisions concerning them. The investigation and scrutiny of appeals made by party members and candidate members has assumed an important place in the work of the Central Commission for Control and Auditing. This is an important task which the commission has striven to perform responsibly, to defend Communists against the mistaken activities of party organizations and forums, and also to defend the party, maintaining its purity, with Communists who fully deserve the high title of member of our party.

During this period we have noticed with satisfaction that the number of appeals has been falling. This has been because in general the work of the party has been more capable, and so there have also been fewer expulsions and other disciplinary measures. This has happened, also, because the scrutiny of the activity of Communists has been carried out with greater judgment and maturity in party organizations and committees, with the increasingly improved implementation of the prescribed rules and norms. This is also witnessed by the fact that 90 percent of the decisions taken by district and military unit party committees have been upheld as correct and on sound evidence, compared to about 78 percent during the period between the seventh and eighth congresses. This positive tendency will continue in the future. Nevertheless it has emerged that there is scope for improvement in various aspects of the scrutiny of appeals against disciplinary measures.

First of all, as was also stressed in the report of the party Central Committee, we must increase our qualifications for accepting new members into the party. It is good that there is special care in verifying the biographical details and political profile of candidates desiring to become party members. "These things," as Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed, "are basic," and constitute the first conditions when an application is considered, whether for party membership or a cadre position. But details about the candidate's attitudes, his personality, his treatment of his family, his behavior in society, and his moral character, etc., must not be passed over lightly. This aspect of things is decisive in accepting someone into the party, or appointing a cadre to an important task, even where other biographical details can be very good. At the same time we must intensify work in the youth organization and during apprenticeship, to train people who apply for party membership. There are Communists with a very short experience in the party and who are expelled either from the party itself, or during their period as candidate members, for failings and inadequacies; this points to a lack of careful selection.

Secondly, demands made on Communists in general, whether young or old, must be raised, so that they will set themselves to the tasks put before them by the party, maintain their upright moral character, in the widest sense of the word, and so that there will be nobody in the party who lags behind, or sullies its pure character. This is a normal process of the struggle waged by the party to keep its ranks pure, but we stress that there are those in particular Communist organizations, and who have been in the ranks of these organizations for a long time, who exhibit serious failings, who slacken in the class war, show favoritism or submit fictitious data, and who have not fulfilled their duties for years, etc. These matters call for justice, and also severity on the part of the party, and a speedy response.

Thirdly, there is a need to refine the scrutiny of the activity of Communists in party organizations and committees, as well as in the consideration of appeals, in relying ever more heavily upon the opinions of party organizations, and applying the mass line. In this process we must search out the causes which lead to mistaken and basless accusations, whether in cases where there has been a failure of responsibility, or where responsibility has been exaggerated, or where uncertainty is observed in the purpose of disciplinary measures.

There is now better order in the payment of membership dues and in the financial affairs of the party in general. On the whole, Communists are punctilious in the payment of dues. Some failings noticed now and then in particular Communists, or in some basic organization, could be remedied more swiftly with greater care on the part of party bureau and basic organization secretaries, and the party committees and apparati in districts and in the army, and in the apparatus of the Central Committee.

In general, care of the planning of income and expenditure in the party budget, as well as care in administration and accounting, has increased. Income was in all fulfilled by 100.2 percent; planned subscription dues were paid to a total of 103.1 percent, and income from the press was realized up to 97.1 percent of that planned. Greater care was shown toward expenditure, which was fulfilled by 97.2 percent; wages and social security payments were paid out up to 98.4 percent; administrative costs 88.9 percent; expenditure on the press 97.7 percent. Investments were effected up to 74.7 percent. The structure of the budget is correct and funds were used in accordance with plans. In future we intend to increase our care toward these problems in general, especially in effecting investments in time and to the right quality, and in enforcing a strict savings regime. It is also necessary for control and auditing commissions in districts and military units to have firmer control over their financial problems and to raise the standard of their auditing.

The party has a wealth of experience in the field of control and auditing. Nevertheless it is necessary that the Central Control and Auditing Commission, and those of the districts and military units, broaden and deepen their activity in exercising their defined authorities, since superficiality and obscurity of purpose have several times been observed in the work of the commissions. The quality of the commissions' work can and must be raised, in the general analyses which are made, in the precise definition of measures to be carried out, and especially in insisting upon remedying shortcomings, not merely taking note of them.

The Central Commission and especially the commissions of the districts and military units must work with more initiative, performing more checks and confronting with their responsibility those Communists who violate the norms, discipline, and statutes of the party.

Control commissions should acquaint themselves better than hitherto with the concerns that the party has in districts, military units, and particular sectors, so that their area of work will include those problems which the party poses, and not simply those brought up for appeal. In this connection the Central Control Commission must improve its assistance to the commissions in districts and military units. But it must also be realized that as a point of principle the district and military unit control and auditing commissions are organs of the relevant party conferences and therefore should also be assisted more by the party committees themselves. "If these commissions are helped," Comrade Enver stressed, "then they too will help the party committee in its work."

There is no doubt that the Central Control and Auditing Commission and the commissions of the districts and military units, like the whole of our party, will increase their activity to perform all the duties entrusted to them, on the basis of the historic decisions to be taken by this congress. They will increase their influence in strengthening and forging our beloved party, as its glorious founder and leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, constantly demanded and instructed, and as the congress now demands.

Our party, armed with the decisions of this congress, and guided by its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head, will confront with total success the major tasks it is now shouldering, and will constantly promote the socialist construction of the country, make even stronger the defense of the fatherland, and make the life of our people even more beautiful and prosperous. In the struggle against every imperialist and revisionist enemy, our party will raise even higher the victorious banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Long live the AWP, and its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head!

Eternal Glory to the life and work of Comrade Enver Hoxha!

The party Central Control and Auditing Commission

Malile Speech

AU110716 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 5 Nov 86 p. 7-8

[Report on the speech by Foreign Minister Reis Malile to the Ninth AWP Congress in Tirana on 4 November: "Discussions of the Report of Comrade Ramiz Alia -- From the Speech of Comrade Reis Malile"]

[Text] During the period since the eighth congress, said Comrade Reis Malile in his speech, visible results have also been noted in the implementation of the party line in the field of foreign policy, which have benefited the defense of the lofty interests of the people and the fatherland, the cause of socialism, and the constant strengthening of the position of our state in the world.

The present international situation is explosive, and mankind is passing through one of its most difficult periods since World War II. The main responsibility for this lies at the door of the two superpowers, the United States and the USSR, who have purposely employed every means to dominate the world and lay down the law in international relations.

While they continue on their militarist course, and continually boost the arms race and intensify their preparations for war, the two superpowers talk much about disarmament and peace, with propaganda plans and demagogy. The high-level meetings they organize also serve this purpose. We have never had illusions that such meetings could promote peace and true security. For a long time our party has correctly and openly declared that world politics should not be the monopoly only of the great powers. Every state, large or small, can and must make its own contribution to the cause of peace and true security.

Our socialist state has made its contribution to the maintenance of peace in the Balkan and Mediterranean region with concrete activity. The siting of foreign military bases on Albanian territory is forbidden by the constitution. Albania does not join political-military alliances, which, as life has shown, constitute the foundation for the division of states into blocs and for confrontation. Albania has assured its neighbors that no harm will ever come to them from Albanian territory. There is no doubt that such measures and standpoints, if adopted by other states too, would strengthen the basis for peace and true security in the region.

In implementing the guidelines and tasks defined by the eighth party conference, the Albanian Government has worked constantly to increase and expand the international relations of our state. Witness to this is the fact that today our state has diplomatic relations with the overwhelming majority of states in the world. Important steps have been taken in developing friendly bilateral relations; political contacts have increased and exchanges are carried out with a large number of countries in trading, cultural, technical-scientific, and other fields, to mutual benefit.

Within the totality of our state's international relations, relations with neighboring countries form one of the main aspects of our foreign policy. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania wishes its relations with its neighbors to be put on as firm and fruitful a footing as possible. To attain this end, Albania has not confined itself simply to declarative statements of goodwill, but has striven and will work in the future to give substance to these relations. When others have shown goodwill and realism, major steps forward have been taken in creating the desired atmosphere and in the development of friendly bilateral relations. But there are still certain circles which, despite the setbacks they have suffered, continue to arouse chauvinist passions and maintain openly anti-Albanian standpoints. Some of them look at things as if history had stood still. Any hope that results could bee produced by efforts to meddle in the domestic affairs of Albania, or to impose upon or violate the national sovereignty of our state, shows both political shortsightedness and a total absence of any sense of responsibility. The party and government have never bargained, and never will, with any question touching freedom, national independence, and respect for national sovereignty.

If history is a good teacher, then the peoples and countries of the Balkans must never permit negative elements, whether inherited from the past, or modern and created and encouraged by imperialists and forces of reaction, to serve as pretexts for interventions on the part of the two superpowers, the United States and the USSR. Our party and government always maintain the viewpoint that the development of neighborly relations between the countries of the Balkans is necessary to overcome existing difficulties and obstacles. The broadening and strengthening of bilateral relations has been shown to be the most effective path in this direction, encouraging a friendly atmosphere a creating conditions for true cooperation within a broader framework.

Correct and principled policies have secured a well-deserved international prestige and authority for our cuntry. The voice and opinions of Albania are listened to and followed with interest and respect. We thank the constantly growing numbers of friends and well-wishers of Albania for their feelings of friendship and solidarity. Our brother Albanians, too, wherever they are outside the homeland, maintain pure their love for the people and the country, and rejoice at each of our successes. Like all our people, they are proud that socialist Albania, under the leadership of the party with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head, is advancing unswervingly on Enver's road.

Nexhmije Hoxha Speech

AU111411 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 5 Nov 86 p. 8

[Report on speech by Nexhmije Hoxha, president of the General Council of the Democratic Front, to the Ninth AWP Congress in Tirana on 4 November: "Discussions of the Report of Comrade Ramiz Alia -- From the Speech of Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha"]

[Text] The unity of the people around the party, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha said in her speech, shone brightly from the years of the National Liberation War onward, at the first party congress, and in every great political, economic, and social event down to this congress and the circumstances in which we find ourselves.

We are all saying that this is the first congress without Enver. True, he is not physically present, but Enver is not absent at this congress either.

For what did Enver fight for most throughout his life? He fought that we should have a monolithic, revolutionary party, always leading the people, and in steel unity with them, and realizing their loftiest aspirations and ideals. On this road the unity of the party with the people was forged.

What else did Enver fight for most throughout his life? He fought against all those who did not wish well to the AWP and Socialist Albania, who oppressed the people and kept them in darkness, who concocted so many treacherous plans, both in the past and in our days, and he fought against impperialists, social-imerialists, Yugoslav and other revisionists of all colors, and all their agents in our country.

As long as the entire people, like a clenched fist around the party and its leadership, stands vigilant with a pick-ax in one hand and a rifle in the other, Enver is alive and in the van of this struggle.

Nothing would delight Enver more than this mobilization of the party and the people, who have thrown themselves into mass actions to fulfill their economic and cultural plans, or more than the discussions at this congress about how to make socialist Albania all the stronger and the life of the people all the more prosperous and happy.

All of us, party delegates at this congress, find the militant and revolutionary spirit of the party, and loyalty to the great principles of Marxism-Leninism and the teachings of Comrade Enver, in every paragraph of the report of Comrade Ramiz. And so we will rely upon it as a magnificent program for the years that lie ahead. We will return to our party organizations and our collectives, among other Communists and the people, and together with them we will fight to implement this historic program.

The party, Comrade Nexhmije stressed further on, has stimulated and supported progress in all the sciences which promote economic and social development. On the basis of the development of the technical and natural sciences there has been a general upheaval in the development of branches and sectors of the economy and culture. Testimonies to this are the colossal hydro-electric power stations and the high yields in agriculture, especially in cereals. The construction of large factories, and the production of different types of steel, some of specialist kinds, and so forth. It has fallen to our party to play a vanguard role, because it is the party which should apply Marxism-Leninism in a creative way, and venture onto new, untrodden paths in the construction of socialism.

The historic tasks which now face our society necessarily demand that our scientific work be pervaded thoroughly by a militant revolutionary spirit. In the report delivered by Comrade Ramiz Alia, it is stressed that "our specialist reality, and the new socialist relations that have been created, and the major prospects that they have opened up for the country, offer wide fields of study and work in the social sciences too." This important orientation demands that our social sciences fight over more actively to fulfill the tasks set before them by the party in implementing the magnificent program now being drafted by this congress, to contribute to the solution of important problems of the present and the future.

It remains a constant duty for our philosophical, historical, economic, and sociological social sciences to promulgate the experience of the successful construction of socialism in our country and the prospects for its further development.

There is much being written about socialist Albania abroad. There are well-wishers whom our reality attracts, and there are others, disillusioned by Soviet, Yugoslav, and Chinese so-called socialisms, who want to learn about true socialism in Albania, and to learn the secret of how a small country like Albania can build socialism successfully, in total independence. There is no Albanian secret or "enigma," but we do have experience that we may call unique. Our science must explain better and analyze more deeply how these successes in socialist construction have been achieved, how the way was paved for the construction of socialism in a small and backward country, such as Albania was when on the threshold of liberation, and how the road was blocked for any possibility of restoring capitalism, and how the consistent development of the socialist revolution relying on our own resources was ensured.

The party and Comrade Enver have explained clearly that the key to this success is the consistent implementation in a creative way of Marxist-Leninist science, that the laws and principles of socialism are applied in our country, under certain definite national and international conditions, in this way creating a new and original body of experience. You must have a Marxist-Leninist party like ours; you must have a pure and powerful dictatorship of the proletariat; you must make radical transformations in the base and superstructure in favor of the working masses; you must place the working class in a vanguard role, not just in words but in real fact; you must create a new man with deep and steadfast convictions about socialism; and you must achieve thorough ideological and social emancipation, so that there is no turning back or sticking in one place. The study and dissemination of this experience has been and remains the object of our social sciences.

It is this road which our party has followed, and it is this loyalty to Marxism-Leninism which has made the socialist transformations in Albania permanent, at a time when the revisionists in the Soviet Union and other countries have collapsed under the pressure of the bourgeoisie and of imperialism, and paved the way for the restoration of capitalism.

Today's Khruschevite leadership, with Gorbachev at its head, now talks about a "total restructuring" of the social sciences in accordance with the restructuring it is bringing about in its society. This is an attempt to give a "theoretical" base to its domestic and foreign policy, and to the abortive attempts to extract itself from the crisis in which it is steeped, and to influence the changing and manipulating of people's way of thinking, so that they come to accept the capitalist line and its reality.

The task falls to the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies and other scientific institutes, the Academy of Sciences, and many college departments, to put together publications and demonstrate the resilience of our socialist victories, to help the party discover new prospective developmental tendencies for our country, and to arrive at profound scientific conclusions, in productive study projects of high quality. In performing the duties set before us by the party, we have been and always will be guided continually by Marxist-Leninist theory and the theoretical thinking of the pary and Comrade Enver Hoxha. The study and analysis of this theoretical treasure-store constitute a basic duty of the social sciences. Workers at our research institutes must grapple with the most important problems of our society, avoid narrow specializations, and struggle for ever higher productivity and better quality work. They will always bear in mind Comrade Ramiz Alia's instruction to us in his greeting to the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies on the occasion of its 30th anniversary: "The work of every scientific institute is always measured by the concrete results it achieves, by the recommendations it gives, and by the solutions it proposes."

One of the main directions of the activity of our institute has been and remains the publication of the documents of the party and the Works of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Through these publications the party puts into the hands of our people, Communists, cadres, and scientific workers, reliable weapons for the construction and defense of socialism, so that they will carve out new paths in our march toward communism.

Murra Address

AU120843 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 6 Nov 86 P. 10-11

["Discussion at the Ninth Party Conference -- From the Speech of Comrade Prokop Murra"]

[Text] Every step forward our socialist system has taken, Comrade Prokop Murra said in his speech, has exerted a powerful influence upon the all-round development and progress of our People's Army. During this period, in harsh struggle against difficulties and against internal and external enemies of socialism, the party has been further forged and strengthene, the unity of the people around it has been tempered more firmly, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the defense of the fatherland have been further consolidated, and the prestige of our state has risen even higher in the international arena. Our party has always considered the uninterrupted strengthening of the defense capability and the development of the country as a whole the only way to guarantee the freedom, independence, and prosperity of our socialist homeland. At the basis of its military line lie the teachings of the classics of Marxism-Leninism on the army and defense. The basic principles of our people's military act as a science are founded upon the nature of the socialist order and the line of the party on war and defense. Ours is not an elite, barracks-bound army, but an army consisting of the entire armed people, which exercises in free military schools. It is trained in the spirit of the working class, lives with the problems of the people, and defends its interests. As a consequence, the structures which supply it with staff and cadres of ever higher quality, the art of direction and command, the whole system of exercises, and the complex of measures to ensure combat readiness, are continually being refined. On all these matters, we can say with complete conviction that our army, together with all the armed people, militarily organized and trained, taught and led by the party, are entirely prepared to confront and annihilate every enemy, whenever and from wherever he may come.

As in the entire life of the country, in the army too during this period, important successes have been achieved. The leading role of the party has been reinforced in every cell of its life. Ideopolitical education has come to the fore. This has become more closely tied to military education. Troop-training and combat readiness are carried out on the basis of the consistent application of our military art. Careful work has been done on using, maintaining, and increasing military weapons and technology. Better work has been done in the administration of material and financial resources, to make the army the best it can be. It is an important fact that the party's military line is correctly understood and implemented, as a principal duty falling not only to party organizations and army commanders and officers, but to every party, state, and economic organ, and to all cadres and the working masses. This understanding has its basis in the Marxist-Leninist concept of our party, which has always considered the defense of the homeland as a major and sacred matter for the entire people. It has its source in the steel unity which exists among the ranks of the army, and between the army and the people. From this stems the tireless daily work which is performed to tighten military discipline and sharpen revolutionary vigilance, military training, and combat readiness. All these things are a powerful base and a necessary precondition for strong defense, and so we will continue to develop these qualities in the future.

Comrade Ramiz Alia, our general commander, in his cordial meeting this year with army soldiers and cadres, analyzed, among other things, the important idea of the unity of every element of both the forward and reserve lines, and stressed: "Without a strong economy, there can be no strong defense. Without freedom and independence, there can be no socialism, no peaceful or happy life, and no better future."

On the whole, this is how work has proceeded, and our successes speak for themselves. But it is necessary for the party organs and their instruments, throughout the country and in the army, to work better and tirelessly with people, and especially young people, so that economic and defense duties are always understood and performed inseparably. Everyone has something to do in this regard.

The continual strengthening of the defense of the homeland, Comrade Prokop Murra said later, is tied to the mastery and application to the highest possible standard of our People's Military Art, devised by the party and Comrade Enver, which embodies in a scientific manner the military experience of our people and especially that of the National Liberation War, as well as experience drawn from the just wars of other peoples, according to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism on military matters. There have been continual improvements in this sphere. Yet despite these successes in the mastery and creative application of our military art, there is a demand for a deeper study, a constant checking, and a continual enrichment and development of scientific military thinking, and its better application, bearing in mind the new tactics and uses of arms of our possible enemies.

At present there are explosive situations, pregnant with threatening dangers, everywhere in the world, and not least of all in Europe, the Mediterranean, and especially the Middle East -- regions which lie very close to us. In Europe, the two superpowers' big military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, with the policies they pursue and the measures they take, continue to represent a permanent risk to the freedom and independence of many countries, and to peace and general security. No small number of foreign military bases, both simple and sophisticated, are located on this continent. Hundreds of thousands of units belonging to the U.S. and Soviet armies have been here ever since World War II. These armies, by installing missiles of various types, have made a qualitative difference to the arsenals assembled in both sides of Europe.

The situation in Europe is made even more serious by the military maneuvers of both sides, which have broadened their scope in recent years. The strategic and tactical variations in attack that they practice bear witness to a further intensification of the aggressive character of the policy of the two superpowers in Europe.

Many weapons and armies are concentrated in the Mediterranean. American and Soviet squadrons laden with atomic weapons and filled with marines are implementing old-style gunboat diplomacy. The aggression against Libya is a concrete example. The evil is that these two fleets, from so far away and opposed to the interests of the Mediterranean peoples, find support and facilities on the shores of this sea.

The situation in the Middle East is deteriorating daily. Conflicts are increasing, as are the interventions of the imperialist powers. The flames that these powers have kindled are in danger of spreading and threatening other countries too.

In such conditions, we must have a more realistic picture of the dangers of possible aggression. We must always be prepared, vigilant, and each at his military post. Let us work more with the people, so that they will improve their combat readiness tirelessly, and to as high a standard as possible.

It is well-known that our successes have been achieved through a correct and consistent conduct of the class war. Let us never forget the hostile activity of the putschists, with the multiple agent Mehmet Shehu and company, who directed the main thrust of their hostile activity at the most cardinal issue -- striking a blow at the leading role of the party, degrading and liberalizing the army, and other black counterrevolutionary plans for the overthrow of the dictatorship of the proletariat and of socialism in Albania. It is to the merit of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha that these enemies were exposed and shattered, and that the army stood ever-faithful to the party and the people. And that is how it will always be, the People's Army, worthy heir to our glorious army of national liberation.

The occasional underestimation of our external enemies and their plans and activities toward our country, indifference toward the internal enemy, shallowness in the awareness and exposure of the ways and means they employ against us, and the underestimation of vestiges of the past, alien influences, and liberal attitudes -- all lead insensibly to lowered and lost vigilance. From this stems the demand that we correctly and unhesitatingly understand and wage the class war in all fields, increase our political vigilance, further forge our unity and constantly strengthen the leading role of the party.

All Communists, together with the people, including the army, will always advance on the road of Enver, and will pledge themselves to perform all the duties given to them, however heavy and difficult they may be. These duties will inspire us and increase our strength to march forward always with success. The guarantee for this is the correct line of the party, steel-forged party-people unity, and the tested leadership of the Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TO AWP CONGRESS LEAVE

AU1111134 Tirana ATA in English 0830 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Tirana, November 11 (ATA) -- The delegation of the CP of Brazil headed by Joao Amazonas, first secretary of the Central Committee, the delegation of CP (Reconstructed) of Portugal, headed by Eduardo Pires, first secretary of its Central Committee, the delegation of the CP of Spain (M-l), headed by Raul Marko, first secretary of its Central Committee, and the delegation of the CP of Sweden, headed by Anders Persson, first secretary of its Central Committee, which at the invitation of the CC of the PLA attended the proceedings of the 9th congress of the party and the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of its founding, left our country yesterday.

The delegations were seen off at the airport by the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Foto Cami, the member of the Central Committee of the party, Sofokli Lazri, the director of the foreign department of the Central Committee of the party, Agim Popa and other comrades.

MLADENOV RECEIVES U.S. OFFICIAL RIDGWAY

AU111924 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 11 Nov 86

["Bulgaro-U.S. Talks" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 11 (BTA) -- Ms. Rozanne Ridgway, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs, who was on a visit to Bulgaria, was received by Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria. The two sides exchanged views on the condition and prospects of the bilateral relations, as well as on current international issues. Mr. Petur Mladenov briefed his guests on Bulgaria's policy in the Balkans, Europe and in the world.

Ms. Rozanne Ridgway was also received by Mr. Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. They discussed the possibilities for further development of the trade-economic relations between Bulgaria and the U.S.A. Ms. Rozanne Ridgway, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs, visited Bulgaria on November 10 and November 11, this year, at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

She had talks with Mr. Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs. They examined a wide range of questions of bilateral relations in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

The two sides agreed that progress has been made on some questions of bilateral interests.

The two sides expressed a mutual desire for further broadening of the bilateral relations in various spheres and concrete proposals were advanced.

During the talks on international issues special attention was paid to the East-West relations in the light of the Reykjavik summit and the latest Soviet proposals in the sphere of disarmament.

The two sides assessed positively the results of the Stockholm conference and expressed hope that the meeting in Vienna will be successful.

BTA REPORTS ON BALEV TOUR OF ARGENTINA

Meets Vice President Martinez

AU081947 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, November 8 (BTA) -- Mr. Milko Balev, member of the State Council and chairman of the Standing Foreign Affairs Commission with the National Assembly, who is playing a visit to Argentina, was received today by the vice-president and the chairman of the Senate Mr. Victor Martinez.

The meeting discussed some issues of bilateral relations and of the internationl situation.

The two sides ascertained a similarity of stands on the main issues of our times.

The meeting pointed out the positive significance of the Reykjavik summit between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan and stressed the necessity to continue the dialogue for finding ways for eliminating nuclear weapons and averting the threat of war.

Mr. Milko Balev stressed the active role of Argentina in the turning of the southern Atlantic into a zone of peace and cooperation, her membership in the group of the "New Delhi Six" and her erforts for finding a political solution to the conflict in Central America. The meeting expressed the principled stand of Bulgaria for the solving of the Falklands problem in conformity with the UN resolutions.

The Argentinian side gave a high assessment to Bulgaria's peaceful foreign policy directed towards consolidating peace and cooperation and towards the turning of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

Special attention was paid to bilateral relations and satisfaction was expressed over their upgrade development. It was noted that there exist still greater possibilities for the deepening and broadening of all-round cooperation between Bulgaria and Argentina in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

Mr. Milko Balev also had meetings with Mr. Adolfo Gas and Mr. Federico Storani, chairmen of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Camara de Deputados and of the Senado of the Argentinian Congress, with Mr. Edison Otero, chairman of the National Committee of the ruling party Union Civica Radical, with Mr. Vicente Saadi, chairman of the Partido Justicialista, with Mr. Oscar Alende, chairman of the National Committee of the Partido Intransigente, and with the leaders of the People's Front which discussed [as received] a number of issues of mutual interest.

Meets CP Leader Fava

AU101924 Sofia BTA in English 1821 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, November 10 (BTA) -- Mr Milio Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, head of the BCP delegation to the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Argentina (P.C.A.), was received by Mr Athos Fava, secretary general of the P.C.A.

The two parties reiterated their preparedness to work for the strengthening of cooperation and for rallying all forces concerned for peace in the struggle against the arms race, for a world without weapons and wars.

In this connection, the BCP and the P.C.A. expressed full support for the wide-ranging Soviet initiatives put forward at the summit meeting between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik, which provide a historic chance to rid mankind of the nuclear threat.

A reciprocal desire was expressed for the enhancement of the friendly relations of cooperation and mutual solidarity, maintained by the BCP and the P.C.A., on the well-tried principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Later on at the Bulgarian Embassy, Mr Milko Balev presented Mr Athos Fava with the order of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, first class. The high Bulgarian distinction was conferred on Mr Athos Fava for his active part in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress and for his contribution to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the P.C.A., between the Bulgarian and the Argentinian people and in connection with his 60th birthday.

9-MONTH ECONOMIC PLAN RESULTS ANNOUNCED

AU062019 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgaria 30 Oct 86 p 2

["Successful and fruitful Efforts -- Announcement of the Central Statistical Administration Under the Council of Ministers of the Fulfillment of the 9-Month Uniform Plan for the Country's Socioeconomic Development in 1986"]

[Text] In implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, the workers collectives of the economic trusts and enterprises achieved positive results in fulfilling the tasks assigned by the Uniform Plan for the country's socioeconomic development for he first year of the current 5-year plan period, during the 9-month period of 1986.

Compared with the 9-month period of 1985, a production increase of 5.4 percent was achieved. Net production increased by 8.1 percent, overall profit increased by 9.8 percent, social labor productivity increased by 7.2 percent during the period under review, compared with the same period in 1985. A 4.1 percent increase of the average working wages for those employed in material production was ensured during the same period. Retail turnover increased by 9.0 percent and current prices compared with the same 9-month period of 1985. The production volume of the commodity fund increased by 7.8 percent, and the needs of our population for goods and services were better satisfied. The development of the country's foreign economic relations continued.

The positive results in our economic development are linked to its further intensification, the successful introduction of scientific-technical developments in practice, and the improvement of the technical and technological standards of production.

A total of 4606 scientific and technical developments were introduced into practice in the national economy. A technology for manufacturing sectional products from hot-pressed nitrogen tool steel, a technology for extracting divinyl from the S-4 hydrocarbon fraction, a technology for producing monocrystalline indium phosphide, a flexible modular line for the production of white woolen and wool-type yarns and so forth, were introduced. In the machine-building industry, an electromechanical gantry robot of the RD 281 type, automatic technological modules for parts production based on a machining center, a flexible automated production system for machining prismatic bodier parts and so on, were introduced; in the chemical industry, a technology for producing high-molecular polyamide-6 and one for intensifying the production of ethyl, benzene, and styrene; in the metallurgical industry, a technology for the production of cobalt sulphate, as well as a number of other technologies in the light industry branches of importance for our national economy.

The technical-economic specifications of 66 groups of products were increased, such as hermetic refrigeration units, reduction gearboxes, the "Perla 12U" plant protection machine, the "T herma 30" tabletop cooking stove, steel pipes, kitchen furniture, outerwear and underwear, and other items.

The construction of the integrated system for railway traffic control in the Sofia-Plovdiv sector is continuing. The annual task for introducing the INMARSAT satellite for marine radiocommunications has been fulfilled.

At the same time, certain important tasks relating to the provision of scientific product and input and the application of new technologies and equipment have not been completed.

For this reason a considerable number of very important tasks in the field of scientific and technical progress remain to be fulfilled before the end of the year. The lagging in the development of the scientific product and input [zadel] is leading to delays in the introduction of scientific and technical progress, as well as a decrease in its effectiveness.

Industry [subhead]

The industrial economic trusts and enterprises produced goods totalling the value of 31.3 billion leva, which is 1.3 billion leva more than that producing during the corresponding 9-month period in 1985.

Production of Marketable Industrial Output [subhead]

Branches of Industry	For 9-Month Period 1986 as Percentage of 1985
Electric and thermal power production	93.9
Coal industry	109.5
Ferrours metallurgy	101.7
Machine building	110.6
Chemical and petroleum-refining industry	106.7
Building materials industry	108.4
Timber production and woodworking industry	100.5
Pulp and paper industry	99.2
Glass and procelain-pottery industry	100.0
Textile industry	102.8
Clothing industry	103.7
Leather, furs, and footwear industry	104.9
Printing industry	102.1
Food and tobacco industry	100.0
Local and cooperative industry	106.1
Other branches of industry	109.7

The highest rises in production rates, as compared to the same period of 1985, were recorded by the "Instrument-Building and Automation" Economic Trust [ET], "Metalworking Machines and Robots" ET, "IZOT" ET, the "Metals Technology" Technological Center, "Resprom" ET, "Farmakhim" ET, "Biotekhnika" ET, the "Khidravlika" Combine, and others. The combine for ancillary tailoring materials, "Kvarts" ET, and others are not fulfilling their annual tasks smoothly with regard to certain important indices. In addition, quite a few other economic trusts and enterprises might well considerably improve the rhythm of their production. Due to this, a considerable amount of what is envisaged in the plan for the year remains to be fulfilled during the fourth quarter with regard to a number of indices.

Higher increases in the volume of production as against that for the corresponding 9-month period of 1985 were achieved by industrial enterprises in the following okrugs: Tolbukhin, Stara Zagora, Pleven, Sofia Okrug, Lovech, Sliven, Razgrad, and Yambol.

During the first 9 months of 1986 rises were recorded in the production of a number of basis industrial articles -- machines, materials, and consumer goods.

Production of Certain Basic Industrial Articles [subhead]

Types of Product	Unit of Measurement	1986, First 9 Months	1986 9-Month Period as Percentage of Same 1985 Period
Electricity	million kil-hours	30,315	99.5
Coal -- total production	thousand tons	26,355	114,9
Cast iron for processing	thousand tons	1,218	96.3
Steel	thousand tons	2,191	100.9
Rolled ferrous metals	thousand tons	2,504	98.6
Diesel internal combustion engines	thousand units	33	119.7
Automatic technological machining modules	unit	167	192.0
Machining centers with various systems of numerical program control	unit	188	166.4
Universal lathes	unit	4,200	124.0
Combine Harvesters	unit	12,361	111.5
Electric hoists	unit	101,189	100.5
Electric lift trucks	unit	36,220	100.4
Motor-powered lift trucks	unit	27,548	97.1
Microelectric motors	thousand units	1,471	108.8
Power transformers	unit	6,671	100.2
Microcomputer systems	unit	19,288	194.8
Computer disk subsystems	[no meas. unit]	1,335	112.3
Microporocessor-based automatic telephone exchanges	thousand lines	15	166.7
Soda ash, 98 percent, industrial grade	thousand tons	791	105.7
Caustic soda, 96 percent	thousand tons	120	103.2
Nitrogenous fertilizers (including carbamide) -- based on 100 percent nitrogen	thousand tons	607	96.9
Plastics, synthetic resins, and adhesives	thousand tons	310	110.4
Paints and varnishes	thousand tons	54	100.1
Car tires	thousand units	594	106.3
Cement	thousand tons	4,224	110.8
Bricks	million units	845	97.3
Furniture	million leva	386	102.6
Cotton,cotton-type fabrics	million meters	260	100.9
Woolen,woolen-type fabrics	million meters	32	105.3
Tailored goods	million leva	510	107.6
Footwear (not including rubber footwear)	millvairs	22	102.3
Meat	thousand tons	379	103.3
Meat products	thousand tons	93	109.0
White cheese	thousand tons	92	111.1
Yellow cheese	thousand tons	26	109.0
Children's food	thousand tons	16	105.1

The state orders were overfulfilled for rolled sectional metal products, automatic technological modules for metal machining, robots and manipulators, electric lift trucks, integrated high-voltage switchboards, microcomputer systems, microprocessor-based automatic telephone exchanges, domestic washing machines, color television sets, polyvinyl chloride floor coverings, furniture, meat products, white and yellow cheese, animal feed mixes, and other products.

At the same time, in the cases of certain types of products, such as structural sheet steel, high-output machine tools with numerical program control, image processing systems, tractors, rail goods cars, sulfuric acid, phosphorus fertilizers, corundum ceramics, roof and ridge tiles, ceramic tiles, canned vegetables, canned fruit, etc., the results for fulfillment of the state orders are not satisfactory, and the quality of some of the articles produced is not up to the required level.

Capital Investments and Construction [subhead]

The investment program carried out during the 9-month period was subordinated to the strategic goal of further building up and improving the material-technical base of special production and increasing the country's economic potential. The priority development of the basic, structure-determining branches of the national economic complex was ensured.

Compared to the same period of 1985, 7.7 percent more construction work was completed.

Basic funds to the value of 2.6 billion leva were completed and brought into operation, a figure which is less than the state orders and the counterplans of the construction organizations.

A total of 22,943 dwelling units were completed and handed over for the use of the population, which comprises 40 percent of the counterplan provided for 1986.

Agriculture [subhead]

This year the grain harvest obtained was considerably better than last year's. The production of other vegetable products was also higher. In spite of this, all the possibilities and reserves were not utilized to achieve a greater production than that in fact obtained. The agricultural organizations failed to sow the plot areas prescribed by the plans. The agrotechnical measures used for a number of basic crops in many agroindustrial complexes did not conform to the requirements. Full utilization of equipment and labor was not ensured.

The total production from livestock farming in the agricultural organizations was 5.2 percent higher during the 9-month period than during the same period last year. On 1 October 1986 the head counts of agricultural animals ware as follows:

	1 Oct 1986 thousand head	Head count on 1 Oct 86 as percentage of that on: 1 Jan 1986	1 Oct 1985
Cattle	1,383.6	100.4	98.9
including Cows	475.5	95.6	98.2
Pigs	3,090.5	107.2	103.3
Sheep	6,200.8	96.4	98.7
Poultry	29,705.9	119.8	98.9

The number of head of cattle on 1 October 1986 decreased for the country as a whole, but increased in the following okrugs: Sofia City, Blagoevgrad, Kurdzhali, Pernik, Plovdiv, Razgrad, and Sliven, and the city of Tolbukhin. The number of cows increased in Shumen Okrug, the city of Tolbukhin, and in Razgrad, Ruse, Kurdzhali, Khaskovo, and other okrugs; the number of sheep increased in Sofia City and in vratsa, Pernik, Pleven, Ruse, Stara Zagora, and Khaskovo Okrugs; the number of pigs rose in Burgas, Blagoevgrad, Pleven, Sofia, Shumen, and other okrugs; and poultry numbers increased in Veliko Turnovo, Lovech, Pleven, Plovdiv, and Sofia Okrugs, in the city of Tolbukhin, and in Yamol Okrug.

Milk production (in all natural forms) rose by 2.7 percent, cow's milk production rising by 2.3 percent, and sheep's milk by 6.7 percent; 5.6 percent more eggs were produced.

Purchases were greater than during the same 9-month period of 1985: cattle and poultry for meat rose by 5.9 percent (weight after slaughter); milk purchases (all types, at a 3.6 percent fat content) increased by 3.5 percent, and eggs by 3.4 percent. The purchasing plan for these products is being fulfilled smoothly.

Transportation and Communications [subhead]

The economic organizations in the transportation sector carried 6.9 million tons of freight during the first 9 months of the year, or 2 percent more than during the same period in 1985. Railroads transported 3.1 percent, and road transportation means for domestic freight carried 1.6 percent more freight. Nevertheless, despite the growth achieved by the economic organizations of the basic kinds of transportation -- railroad, road transportation for domestic freight, and river transportation -- compared with the first 9 months of 1985, -- these organizations did not fulfill their planned tasks. The freight carried by the transportation system is 2 percent less than that envisaged by the 9-month plan.

The results of some technological-economic indexes are better than those of the first 9 months of 1985. The technical speed of the freight trains in railroad transportation increased 1.7 percent, and the average 24-hour productivity of the locomotive 1.7 percent. Smooth running of the trucks and their load capacity has improved, and their technical speed has increased. The turnaround of the freight-wagons, however, has been slowed down.

Some 28 million passengers more than envisaged have been carried, representing a 1.3 percent increase, and this is 58 million or 2.7 percent more than during the first 9 months of 1985.

In order to improve the servicing of small conurbation systems in the border and mountain areas, the transportation schemes improved; 70 new buslines with 235 destinations have been introduced, and 170 additional runs were introduced on the already existing buslines.

The postal network expanded by 19 new postal and telegraphic exchanges, 14 of which are in the villages. Some 90, 871 new telephones have been installed, 76,517 of which are for private use. Some 151 new teleprinters have been installed. One television transmitter, 51 radio relay stations, and 32 television relay stations have been installed.

Foreign Economic Relations [subhead]

Positive results were achieved during the first 9 months of the year in the area of foreign trade relations.

The foreign trade exchange amounts to 19,568 million currency leva. The foreign economic relations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the CEMA member countries, and first of all the USSR, continued to successfully develop. The relative share of the trade exchange with these countries amounts respectively to 79.3 and 59.5 percent of the total trade exchange. A further increase was achieved in the participation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the international division of labor and first of all in the socialist economic integration. Our country actively participates in the implementation of the Program on Scientific-Technical Cooperation of the CEMA member-states. Trade relations with the developing and the developed capitalist countries is positively developing.

Trade and Public Services to the Population [subhead]

During the past 9 months the production and foreign trade organizations provided 9.0 percent more goods for the domestic market than during the first 9 months of 1985. The volume of goods of domestic production provided for the population increased 7.8 percent, and imported goods increased 30.2 percent. The volume of goods for daily use, as well as many luxurious and new articles, increased. Compared with the first 9 months of 1985, retail basic goods sold to the population increased as follows:

	First 9 months of 1986 as percentage of the first 9 months of 1985
Meat	99.5
Milk	98.8
Cheese -- all kinds, including sheep cheese	105.1 100.0
Yellow cheese	99.8
Milk fats	104.3
Eggs	106.1
Fish and fish products	98.6
Edible vegetable oils	96.4
Sugar products	99.3
Soft drinks	106.0
Beer	104.8
Cotton and cotton-type fabrics	108.4
Wool and wool-type fabrics	106.0
Knit underwear	107.8
Knitwear	100.8
Footwear (except slippers)	111.1
Stockings and pantyhose	103.3
Furniture	108.6
Color television sets	141.1
Radio sets	115.4
Tape recorders	112.9
Sewing machines	151.7
Electric washing machines	108.3
Refrigerators -- compressors	112.3
Electric cooking stoves	114.6
Fresh vegetables	105.1
Potatoes	101.1
Canned vegetables	104.0

A goods turnover of 11,792 million leva was obtained through retail trade, including the public catering establishments. A higher turnover of goods was obtained in all okrugs during the first 9 months of 1986 in comparison with the same period in 1985. The greatest increases was obtained in the following okrugs: Varna -- 13.6 percent increase; Smolyan -- 11.9 percent; Blagoevgrad -- 11.3 percent; Shumen -- 10.6 percent; Mikhaylovgrad -- 10.3 percent; and Kurdzhali -- 10.0 percent. Nevertheless, sufficient quantities of food and nonedible goods were in short supply in certain populated settlements.

Public services for the population increased 6.3 percent during the first 9 months of 1986 in comparison with the same period of 1985. The increase is as follows with respect to the different branches of public services:

	First 9 Months of 1986 as percentage of the first 9 month of 1985
Laundry	111.7
Maintenance and repair of elevators	111.4
Optical services	110.6
Construction-repair services	110.0
Radio-television sets service	109.09
Tailoring services	108.6
Footwear and leather -- haberdashery services	108.4
Diversified services	108.0
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	107.7

In all okrugs except Varna and Sliven Okrugs, more services have been provided than during the first 9 months of 1985. The largest increase of public services was accomplished in the following okrugs: Silistra Okrug -- 23.9 percent increase; Vratsa Okrug -- 19.1 percent; Tolbukhin Okrug -- 11.6 percent; Pazardshik Okrug -- 11.2 percent; and Sofia Okrug -- 10.7 percent.

The results achieved during the first 9 months of the year are a good basis for fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1986 plan according to all its indexes. The total utilization of the capabities of the economic organizations, the decisive introduction of scientific-technical developments in practice, and increasing the production's technical and technological level will contribute to successfully implementing the plan for the first year of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period.

PRODUCTION NORMALIZED IN DEVNYA CHEMICAL PLANTS

AU121122 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Report by Correspondent Georgi Sveshtnikov from Devnya]

[Text] Except for the plant producing cholorine, vinyl cholride, and polyninyl chloride-2, all other plants and enterprises of the Devnya Combine are functioning normally. The workers and specialists of the plant producing chlorine and polyuinil-1 have implemented their daily quotas. The planned quantities of emulsified polyvinl chloride, caustic alkali, liquid chlorine, chlorine-alkane, salt, and other chemical products have been produced. Normal production has also been reported by the plant producing nitate fertilizers, where the envisaged quantity of stablized saltpeter has been ensured. The installations producing suffuric and phosophorized acids and the plant producing phosphates are functioning at full capacity.

The restoration work is proceeding in an organized manner to ensure the production of chlorine by the plant which was affected by the incident, where, along with the specialists of the chemical plant, collectives from the "Plant Construction" Industrial-Construction Administration, the "Varna" Construction-Fitting Combine, and other plants are working. Work on other installations is also taking place according to the adopted quotas, with production being reported daily.

The premises affected by the explosion are being restored at an accelerated pace. The collective of the Razgard plant is regularly sending the necessary quantity of glass. The combine leadership is searching for reserves to compensate for the damage. A new, fully automatic installation for synthetic detergents has been commissioned. Efforts are being more to overfulfill the quotas in all areas of production of the Devnya Chemical Combine.

ROMANIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS

LD101918 Prague CTK in English 1353 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 10 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly led by Chairman Nicolae Giosan arrived here today.

The Romanian delegation was greeted at the airport by Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra at whose invitation the visit takes place.

Confers With Indra

LD102107 Prague CTK in English 1904 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 10 (CTK) -- In its foreign policy Czechoslovakia attaches great significance to strong unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, supports Soviet peace proposals and strives to consolidate peace and understanding among nations, Alois Indra, Czechoslovak Federal Assembly chairman told Romanian deputies today.

At a meeting with a delegation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, led by Chairman Nicolae Giosan, Alois Indra said that "We follow with interest the current Vienna meeting which confirms that the world was really changed by the Reykjavik summit, although the danger of war has not by far been averted."

Relations between Czechoslovakia and Romania are good. Their cooperation will be further expanding under a recently signed trade agreement for the next five years. Emphasis will be laid on cooperation in production and exchange of scientific and technological knowledge, Alois Indra said.

Nicolae Giosan stressed that not all possibilities in Czechoslovak-Romanian cooperation have been exhausted, although the goods exchange is planned to be worth 40,000 million roubles in the 1986-1990 period, i.e. 35 per cent more than in the previous five years.

He went on to say that defence of peace, struggle against nuclear catastrophe and for disarmament are the chief objectives of Romania's foreign policy. "We want all nuclear weapons removed from our continent and nuclear tests halted. We are opposed to armament in outer space and to the American plans of Strategic Defence Initiative, and thus fully support the Soviet proposals put forth in Reykjavik. We take the view that troops and conventional armament should be reduced in Europe just as military spendings in the budgets of states," Nicolae Giosan said.

The delegation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly arrived earlier today on a visit at the invitation of Alois Indra.

Received by Kempny

LD111402 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1200 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, received in Prague today the delegation of Romanian deputies led by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

He gave the guests a brief exposition on the state and legal system in Czechoslovakia, and on the position occupied by the Czech National Council in Czechoslovakia's political system and its principal tasks. He stressed the fundamental importance of deputies' activities in their constituencies and briefed them on the tasks arising for the highest representative body of the Czech SR from the resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Nicolae Giosan stressed that the course of the visit to Czechoslovakia by the delegation of Romanian deputies has so far confirmed the interest of both countries in further intensifying mutual cooperation and also confirmed their identity of views on basic international issues.

LUCAN, AUSTRIAN OFFICIALS OPEN CULTURE DAYS

LD111945 Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna Nov 11 (CTK correspondent) -- Days of Czechoslovak Culture in Austria were opened here today by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Matej Lucan and Austrian Minister of Education, Culture and Sport Herbert Moritz in a ceremony attended by Austrian President Kurt Waldheim and many representatives of Austrian political and cultural life.

In his opening speech Matej Lucan said that culture is ever more important in international relations, as it contributes to mutual understanding of nations and improves the political atmosphere. The Days of Czechoslovak Culture are to help further develop the good neighbourly relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria.

"By coincidence, the Days of Czechoslovak Culture are taking place at a time when people of the whole world look to Vienna with the hope that the follow-up meeting of the signatories of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe will help fulfill the desire of mankind -- to live in a world rid of the horrors of war. I would like to join those who highly appreciated the role of Austria as host of the follow-up meeting," Matej Lucan said.

The Czechoslovak Deputy Premier went on to voice the wish that "our contacts in the sphere of art serve as a model and inspiration for the improvement of relations between European states not only in culture but also in other spheres of social life."

Matej Lucan added that Czechoslovakia has always been striving for the preservation of peace and artists have been playing an active role in this effort, as "every war and every violence is cultural barbarity".

Herbert Moritz also voiced the conviction that the days of Czechoslovak culture in Austria will contribute to the promotion of relations between the two countries and understanding between their nations. The fact that the event takes place at the time of the follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is symbolical and a concrete example of the Helsinki process.

The Days of Czechoslovak Culture, due to last until November 17, take place mainly in Vienna and Salzburg. The Prague National Theatre ensemble will perform in the Vienna State Opera and prominent Czech and Slovak [words indistinct] of contemporary Czechoslovak painting, glass, folk art, books and the like was opened in Vienna today.

PRC TRADE UNION FEDERATION DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD091918 Prague CTK in English 1856 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 9 (CTK) -- A delegation of the all-Chinese Federation of Trade Unions led by Secretary Wang Shenxiang arrived here tody at the invitation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions.

During its visit the delegation will learn about the tasks and activities of the Czechoslovak trade unions and discuss possibilities of cooperation.

Talks Begin

LD101447 Prague CTK in English 1245 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 10 (CTK) -- Talks on trade union issues started here today between a delegation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Union led by Secretary Viliam Kozik and a delegation of the All-Chinese Federation of Trade Unions led by Secretary Wang Shenxiang, which arrived on Sunday.

The delegations discussed inter alia the current tasks the two organizations are solving at present in securing the rights and interests of the working people.

They agreed that the trade unions must be more active in helping to halt the arms race, to form nuclear-free zones and to eliminate the threat of a nuclear conflict. The delegations appreciated the Soviet Union's constructive peace proposals, aimed at riddding mankind of the fear of nuclear destruction.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the visit of the Chinese delegation will help boost cooperation in all fields of trade union activity, established during the July visit by a Czechoslovak trade union delegation to China.

Visits South Moravia

LD112054 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] A delegation of the All-Chinese Federation of Trade Unions, led by its Secretary Wang Shenxiang, arrived today for a visit in the South Moravian Region. Its members visited the Kralovopolske Engineering Works in Brno that supplied China with wood processing machinery and special metallurgy cranes.

The delegation acquainted itself with the plant and talked to the senior mangerial workers of the South Moravian Regional Trade Union Council.

The Chinese guests then left Brno for Luhacovice.

POPE PHOTOGRAPHED WITH 'CLEROFASCIST' VNUK

AU070855 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Nov 86 p 8

["ZR"-signed report in the "From the World" column: "The Vatican and Clerofascist Emigration"]

[Text] The emigree tabloid SLOBODNE SLOVENSKO, which is published by reactionary populist clerofascist emigrees in the FRG, boasts in its third issue of this year that the Vatican supports it. To support this assertion, it mentions a letter by an unnamed Vatican dignitary glorifying the leaders of the clerical so-called Slovak State. It also publishes a photograph showing John Paul II together with Frantisek Vnuk, one of the most aggressive clerofascist emigrants.

LENART VISITS MOCHOVCE NUCLEAR PLANTS 11 NOV

LD112321 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, acquainted himself today with the construction work on nuclear power stations in Mochovce, as well as on the social program and the working conditions of the builders of this energy production project.

He praised the results attained in the construction this year, but he also said that in the current period it is important to prepare the project for the coming and following years as well as possible with regard to investments and supplies in order to adhere to the binding deadline for putting the first unit of the power station into operation. He also said that it is essential in all spheres of the national economy to apply new approaches, restructure the obsolete ways of management and thus make a greater contribution to attaining concrete results in speeding up economic and social development.

BRIEFS

POLISH BORDER DEVELOPMENT MEETING -- The 9th session of the commission for the development of Czechoslovak-Polish border regions, which was attended by delegations made up of representatives from the border regions and voivodships, planning bodies and other branches of industry, ended today in Bardejov. The central theme of the proceedings was environmental protection. The session approved a timetable for the long-term development of cooperation in this sphere up to the year 2000. It provides, in particular, for the construction of sewage treatment plants, the fitting of industrial filtering equipment, and refuse incinerators. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2000 GMT 7 Nov 86 LD]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH BENIN -- Michal Stefnak, head of department of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, Joseph Degla. They exchanged information about the activity of the two parties, discussed the current situation in the world, and signed an agreement of cooperation between CPCZ and the Benin People's Revolutionary Party and a protocol on this agreement for 1987-1988. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 5 Nov 86 LD]

HONECKER RETURNS TO BERLIN AFTER MOSCOW VISIT

LD112038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2020 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Nov - Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived back in Berlin on Tuesday evening. He was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by members of the party and state leadership. Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, was present.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR ESPIONAGE

LD111721 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1616 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Nov -- The Berlin Higher Military Court today sentenced FRG citizen Rolf Brembach to 15 years imprisonment for espionage activity against the GDR in accordance with paragraphs 98 and 108 of the criminal code.

It was shown during the trial that Brembach on instruction carried out military espionage against the GDR for several years as a recruited, instructed, and paid agent of the FRG Federal Intelligence gathering equipment. Brembach carried out his intensive criminal activity by exploiting his journeys to the GDR and supplying espionage information to his employers in Munich-Pullach at numerous meetings. Part of his espionage activity was to supply detailed information about GDR citizens to the FRG secret service.

The intelligence gathering equipment that was found and the car used for the spy trips, registration number N-US 921, were confiscated.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES PRC EMISSARY

LD101906 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1224 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Nov -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Zhang Wenjin, chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, have praised the official friendship visit of Erich Honecker to the PRC as the start of a new stage in bilateral relations. During a talk in Berlin on Monday at the end of the visit to the GDR by the delegation of the Chinese Friendship Society they emphasized that a sound foundation for the overall development of cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples had thus been established. They concurred in noting that beneficial relations beteen the GDR and PRC are serving the interests of the two peoples, the strengthening of socialism and the forces of peace.

The fight for safeguarding peace, Oskar Fischer and Zhang Wenjin noted, is a fundamental objective of the two countries' foreign policy. In this regard, importance is attached to the prevention of a nuclear inferno and the extension of the arms race to space. The cooperation of all forces of peace and understanding could open up the path to a secure future for the peoples.

JUDICIAL NEGOTIATIONS HELD WITH FRG

LD111405 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1250 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Nov (ADN) -- Further negotiations took place in Berlin today between the GDR and FRG on a treaty settling judicial assistance. The delegations were led by Dr Hans Ranke, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Justice, and Dr Klaus Kinkel, state secretary in the FRG Federal Ministry of Justice. It was agreed to continue the negotiations.

MARSHAL KULIKOV, GENERAL GRIBKOV VISIT

LD121137 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, have paid a 1-day working visit to Hungary. They held talks at the Ministry of Defense in Budapest with Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense.

U.S. OFFICIAL VISITS, MEETS HAVASI

LD112318 Budapest MTI in English 1841 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 11 (MTI) -- John C. Whitehead, First Deputy Secretary of State of the United States, visited Hungary November 10-11 at the invitation of Gyula Horn, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The American politician met Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee, Matyas Szuros, CC Secretary, and Peter Varkonyi, Foreign Minister. John C. Whitehead held talks with State Secretary Gyula Horn and Deputy Foriegn Minister Laszlo Kovacs. The politicians surveyed East-West relations, arms control and the topics of the Vienna Follow-Up Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The parties discussed in detail the possibilities of the further development of bilateral political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural relations.

TRIQUARTER ECONOMIC RESULTS REPORTED

AU101208 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Nov 86 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Economic Index -- Quarters 1-3"]

[Text] Economic Index for the First Three Quarters (as a percentage of figures for the same period last year)

State and cooperative industrial enterprises (including small companies, small cooperatives)	
Volume of gross production value	
Industry total	101.2
Within this: Metallurgy	103.0
Engineering industry	103.2
Chemical Industry	99.1
Building materials sector	103.3
Light industry	100.0
Food industry	101.4
Industry, excluding food industry	101.1
Number of employees	99.4
Gross product per employee	101.8
Average monthly wages per employee	108.4
Construction sector of building industry (including small companies, small cooperatives)	
Production of building industry	99.9
Number of employees	96.7
Average monthly wages of employees	109.0
Foreign trade turnover (at current prices)	
Import	110.6
Export	103.0

Retail trade turnover (at current prices)	108.6
Within this: Food, beverages, and tobacco	107.1
Articles of apparel	106.6
Miscellaneous manufacturers	110.4
Procurement	99.2
Within this: Plant products	104.6
Live animals	95.2
Animal products	99.1
Performance of transport enterprises	
Goods delivery goods-tonnage kilometers	99.9
Long distance transport of passengers passenger kilometers	100.1
Population's revenue from central sources	109.6
Consumer price index (January-August)	105.1

During the first three quarters of 1986, production of state and cooperative industrial enterprises increased by 1.2 percent, as against the level of last year. The production increase of the engineering, metallurgy, and building-materials industries was between 3 and 3.3 percent, while that of the food sector was 1.4 percent. Production in the mining, electrical energy, and light industry sectors was the same, while that of the chemical sector was somewhat below last year's level. Domestic industrial sales went up by 1.8 percent, and exports dropped by 1 percent as against last year. Exports increased above all in August and September and occurred mainly in the food industry, metallurgy, and chemical sectors. Exports of manufactured goods increased both in ruble and in non-ruble trade. This year, however, less food was sold, especially in the non-ruble trade, than in the first three quarters of last year. Due to the drop in world market prices, a significant decrease was registered in non-ruble export sales of petroleum products, products or organic chemistry, fertilizers, and foodstuffs.

The production of the construction sector of the building industry was more or less the same as last year. Within this, the output of above-ground construction dropped, while that of underground construction, as well as building and scaffolding works was higher than in the same period last year. The number of people employed in the construction sector dropped by 9,100 persons -- 3.3 percent -- and thus, productivity was 3.3 percent higher than last year. Housing construction dropped in both the state and in the private sectors, expecially in Budapest.

Procurement of plant products and produce from market gardening increased by 4.6 percent, because sales of produce from market gardening (fruit and vegatables) went up by 13-14 percent. Almost half of procurement is accounted for by live animals, and sales of live animals dropped by 4.8 percent -- 9.4 percent fewer slaughter pigs, and 5.5 percent fewer slaughter cattle. A significant (16 percent) decrease was registered in the sales of slaughter sheep. At the same time, the purchase of poultry increased by 12 percent.

Retail trade turnover increased by 8.6 percent at current prices and by 4 percent a comparable prices. The highest increase was registered in the store sales of foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco This increase reached 6.1 percent at comparable prices.

Between January and September, socialist bodies granted a total of 112.6 billion forints for investments, 3.5 percent more than during the same period last year. This includes the increases in enterprise investments (9.7 percent), council investments (4 percent), and a 10 percent decrease in central investments. This decrease in central investments -- according to the plan guidelines -- was registered in large investments.

URBAN VIEWS RELATIONS WITH U.S., SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD111659 Warsaw PAP in English 1620 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 11 -- The main topic of today's news conference by Government Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban were the powers of employees' self-managements in Poland. Among other topics, attention should be called to the spokesman's statements on the Polish-American relations and Wojciech Jaruzelski's planned visit to Italy.

Employees' Self-Managements in Poland [subhead]

Raising the question of planned changes in the powers of employees' self-managements in state-owned enterprises, the government spokesman referred to an article published by the British daily FINANCIAL TIMES, in which that daily of British businessmen and capitalists called on the Polish Government to increase the powers of employees' self-managements in Polish enterprises.

Urban pointed out that the criticism of the Polish Government by the British daily was also taken up by the BBC broadcasting station and stated: "Indeed, it is a triumph of impertinence that from a country where the government limits the rights of trade unions words of concern are coming over the scope of Polish worker democracy."

Urban also noticed that a similar concern over self-management was shown by the Krakow-based TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY weekly, a periodical which praises private ownership and private businesses.

"In Poland, the process of adapting some definite prerogatives of managers and employees' self-managements in state-owned enterprises to the requirements of the second stage of the reform is going on," Urban said and added: "It is a sign of tactlessness, however, when the admirers of private ownership -- the opposite of social ownership which gave the ground for the growth of employees' self management in Poland -- cut in the discussion on this issue as allies of employees' self-management."

The spokesman also underscored that the leaders of former Solidarnosc, who not long ago called for boycotting employees' self-managements, now come out in the defence of allegedly threatened self-managements.

Speaking next about the government's will to modify some of employees' self-management powers, stemming from the demands of Poland's current economic situation, Urban stated: "The government intention was not and is not to limit the scope of working crew self-management and to reduce the role of employees' councils but to strengthen both these elements co-managing enterprises."

"The government, fully in tune with the stand reiterated by the PUWP leading authorities, considers employees' self-management as a permanent institution of (Poland's) socio-political system to be consolidated and developed. The government declared full respect for the fundamental powers of self-management which are not to be violated but, nevertheless, must be adjusted to the changing economic demands," Urban stated.

Urban said that next Friday Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner will meet a representation of participants in the national conference of employees' self-managements to jointly discuss controversial issues.

"The government's leadership is open to arguments and possible changes of some draft solutions presented to the Sejm (parliament). We count on the understanding of government's arguments and will show understanding for self-management's arguments. The government considers it indispensable that the current position of enterprise's manager be strengthened but not at the expense of self-management. It will also start work on new proposed legislation aimed to increase the role and responsibility of employees' self-managements in state-owned enterprises," said he.

Polish-U.S. Relations [subhead]

Answering a question about the current state of Polish-U.S. relations, Urban recalled that Under-Secretary of State at the Polish Foreign Ministry Jan Kinast had met U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Europe and Canada Rozanne Ridgway in Vienna November 6 on the initiative of the U.S. side.

"The Kinast-Ridgway meeting means that dialogue on the government level was resumed. It will be continued and it was decided that both sides would remain in touch," the government spokesman said.

"The talks covered a broad range of topics, including the main problems of bilateral Polish-U.S. relations. The stand adopted by both sides on issues of basic significance still remains essentially different," he said.

"Therefore, one can say that essential breakthrough has not taken place in Polish-U.S. relations. The upholding of illegal restructions by the U.S. Administration remains the main obstacle to normalizing and improving mutual relations. Nevertheless, the Vienna talks, although difficult, were frank, business-like and useful. We know that also the U.S. side shares this assessment of the talks. In sum, we view the very fact of the meeting to be a constructive event in Polish-U.S. relations," Urban stated.

Wojciech Jaruzelski's Future Visit to Italy [subhead]

Asked to comment on Premier Craxi's latest statement made in New Delhi on prospects for General Jaruzelski's visit to Italy, Urban said: "Polish authorities have not received any official proposals on the date of the visit and I would like to stress that the Polish authorities are not interested in pressing."

Trade Unions About 1987 Central Annual Plan [subhead]

Asked if the government intended to make changes in the 1987 socio-economic plan after having heard the trade unions' critical opinion, Urban said that this criticism was taken into account during yesterday's government debate.

"One can say that trade union arguments stem from desires and needs, while government arguments stem from realities, limitations and possibilities. As usual, they will be reconciled on the level of Sejm committees," Urban said.

Consultative Council at the Council of State [subhead]

Answering a question about the current state of preparations for setting up a consultative council at the Polish Council of State, Urban said that talks on this topic were held with an ever broader circle of people and that the moment of the first collective contact of the interested personalities who constitute a representative group of people from various milieux was coming near.

"The broadening of the scope of democracy and cooperation has the dimension of a historic experiment in Poland. Processes going in this direction still must mature properly," the Government spokesman said.

Freedom of Association of Lay Catholics in Poland [subhead]

Asked about the motives that the authorities were guided by in withholding the publication of an article by Father Alojzy Orszulik on the freedom of association of lay Catholics in Poland, Urban said the decision was caused by the fact that the article violated regulations of the Polish penal code.

Urban firmly rejected Father Orszulik's charges that the Polish authorities allegedly prevented Catholic circles from carrying out organized public activity and that by doing so they violated the constitution, and stated that social practice clearly refutes these charges.

"In Poland, there is a great variety of organizations grouping Catholics who pursue both political and religious activity," Urban stressed.

"The government is of an opinion that the church is primarily a religious institution. In tune with internal statutes constituting church organization, the church has primarily a religious vocation ad in this connection various claims that its activity should cover organizations of a different character are groundless and happen to be a sign of clericalism, which can be exemplified by attempts to engineer a split in the Polish Pathfinders' Union," Urban added.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ZAIL SINGH VISIT

LD102119 Warsaw PAP in English 1834 GMT 10 Nov 86

["Press Communique on the Visit of Zail Singh to Poland (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 10 -- At the invitation of the President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic Army General W. Jaruzelski, the President of the Republic of India Giani Zail Singh paid an official visit to Poland from November 6 to November 10, 1986.

The Indian guest held talks with the president of the Council of State W. Jaruzelski. He also paid a visit to the Parliament of the Polish People's Republic where he met with the speaker of the Parliament R. Malinowski and the members of the Polish-Indian parliamentary group.

The president of India laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and toured the Royal Castle and other historical monuments of the capital. The president met with the members of the Polish-Indian Friendship Society and was guest of the state song and dance ensemble "Mazowsze" in Karolin.

During his stay in Krakow, President Zail Singh toured the Wawel and other historical monuments of that city. He paid a visit to the Jagiellonian University.

The Indian guest visited the former Auschwitz-Birkenau extermination camp where he paid homage to the victims of Nazi genocide by laying flowers at the death wall.

The cordial welcome accorded to the president of the Republic of India and the accompanying persons reflected the feelings of affection, respect and friendship which the Polish people have for the people of India.

In the official talks between the President of the Council of State W. Jaruzelski and the President of the Republic of India Z. Singh, there took part:

-- From the Polish side: Member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the PUSP CC Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau PUWP CC, Deputy President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Co-Chairman of the Polish-Indian Mixed Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation Wladyslaw Gwiazda, Deputy Foreign Minister Jan Majewski, Ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the Republic of India Janusz Switkowski, Head of the Office of the President of the Council of State Wiktor Mielczarek, and Director of Department II in the Foreign Ministry Ryszard Fijalkowski.

-- From the Indian side: Minister for Water Resources Baburao Shankaaranand, Secretary to the President Srinivas R. Varadan, Additional Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs Arjun G. Asrani, Ambassador of the Republic of India to the Polish People's Republic Arun Kanti Das.

The president of the Council of State and the president reviewed bilateral relations and informed each other about the socio-political and economic situation in their respective countries, as well as exchanged views on international issues.

It was noted with satisfaction that political contacts at various levels which have stretched over many years significantly contribute to the consolidation of traditional friendship and the comprehensive cooperation between Poland and India. It was acknowledged that these contacts create an exceptionally favourable climate and provide the framework for further development of Polish-Indian relations, which set an example of cooperation between states with different socio-political systems.

Noted with satisfaction was the successful implementation of the conclusions of the talks of the leaders of both states in 1985, especially in the field of economic, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation as well as in the promotion of contacts between political and social organizations. It was recognized that the efforts made by both countries toward the acceleration of socio-economic development create favourable possibilities for further development of bilateral cooperation. Both sides expressed their will to continue activities aimed at further consolidation of this cooperation and at expanding it to new areas, as well as to search for more effective forms of cooperation.

While exchanging views on international questions it was noted with satisfaction that the evaluation of the key issues of the present day is identical or closely convergent.

It was stated that the most important and urgent tasks as concerns the preservation of peace and protection of mankind against the threat of nuclear war is the halting of the arms race, especially nuclear arms, and preventing it from being moved into outer space, disarmament, and the overall improvement of the climate of international relations by means of dialogue and the development of cooperation. Notwithstanding the lack of immediate positive results it was recognized, in this context, that the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik was a step toward attaining these goals and an important event in East-West relations.

The importance of the Non-Aligned Movement in the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente was underscored, the meeting of the leaders of this movement in Harare and its outcome were highly evaluated. Reaffirmed was the need to strengthen international institutional mechanisms, in particularly the U.N., both states expressed the will to continue the Polish-Indian political dialogue and mutual collaboration of both states for promoting peace, detente and cooperation.

The talks and meetings took place in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship.

The president of the Republic of India expressed his deep satisfaction with the visit and his gratitude for the hospitality accorded to him in Poland, and extended an invitation to the president of the Council of State to pay an official visit to the Republic of India. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

POPE ATTRACTS POLISH REFUGEES TO VATICAN

AU111534 Paris AFP in English 0849 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Michel Viatteua report]

[Text] Rome, Nov 11 (AFP) -- The presence of a Polish pope in the Vatican after centuries of Italian papacy is attracting not only cash-laden tourists but also visitors that will cost the state some 28 billion lire (20 million dollars) this year alone -- Polish refugees.

The defection of Polish pilgrims on tours to the Holy City is reaching music hall joke proportions. Some tours go back with only half their passengers.

Airport staff at Rome's Fiumicino airport do not bat an eyelid if the first person off the latest flight from Warsaw asks the way to the Latina refugee camp.

Polish couriers ask their passengers as they step off the tour bus if they are intending to defect, purely to avoid delays on the return journey.

Not that it is a laughing matter for the Italian Government. Italy's bill for helping those who "choose freedom" is expected to rise to 31 billion lire next year, even though Italy, which grants only temporary asylum, is just a staging post for the United States, Canada, Australia and South Africa.

Four out of five requests for asylum in Italy come from Polish citizens. Up to the end of October 3,697 Poles had asked for asylum in Italy this year alone.

Rome's two refugee camps, the Latina and the Capoue, were built to house 700 and 450 respectively. Both currently shelter more than double their capacity, single males in dormitories, whole families in a single room. Some are put up in hotels in Rome, a solution which costs the state nearly twice as much a day as accommodation in the camps.

The majority Christian Democrats are reluctant to close the door to fellow Roman Catholics, as West Germany, Austria and Scandinavian countries have done, even though most refugees are seeking material rather than spiritual benefits.

The only disincentive so far is the refusal of the Italian Government to increase its consular staff in Warsaw to cope with the demand for visas, which means queues and disappointment for applicants who do not turn up on the dot every day. The Poles who make the trip have no complaints, adding that the Italians turn a blind eye to refugees who pick up jobs on the black economy.

Some go too far, by their compatriots' own admission. One Pole said: "Some people think they're owed a living simply because they've fled communism. There's a guy in our hotel who's trying to get up a petition to the United Nations to complain about the quality of the spaghetti and tomato sauce."

STUDENT LEADER CHARGES POLAND WITH REVISIONISM

LD112142 Warsaw PAP in English 1820 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 11 -- Michael Gabriel, chairman of the so-called Gdansk-Western Prussia Union of Youth and Students has recently stated in DIE WELT that the charge of revisionism does not apply to Germans in the Federal Republic but...to Poland which makes totally illegal territorial claims to eastern German provinces which "internationally and legally still belong to Germany".

Gabriel added that "the charge of revisionism is to make an impression that today Poland is the legal owner of eastern Germany. We want to change this legal status. The thing is quite opposite as eastern provinces still belong to Germany," he claimed. He also said that he and his likes "want a just and full squaring of accounts with Poland."

Contrary to his older colleagues like Hopka and Czaja who would rather not answer the question how this squaring of "accounts" with Poland would look like, Gabriel makes it clear that: "Ausgleich with Poland" may take place only at the cost of turning back the wheel of history, that is Polish territorial concessions.

He authoritatively claimed that "the Odra-Nysa line is not acceptable as a border," forgetting at the same time that in his calculations he omitted at least one, very important element of the equation, that is the other German state which recognized the Odra and Nysa rivers as Poland's Western border in one of its first international-legal agreements.

SOLIDARITY SYMPATHIZERS DEMONSTRATE IN WARSAW

AU112101 Paris AFP in English 2059 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 11 (AFP) -- Some 7,000 supporters of the banned Solidarity trade union demonstrated here Tuesday against the government as police stood by with water cannons on the 58th anniversary of Polish independence.

The demonstrators, shouting slogans such as "We are the real Poland," or "Afghanistan," apparently drawing a parallel to Soviet involvement in that country and their own, tried to march on the tomb of the unknown soldier but police prevented them from doing so.

The protestors began their demonstration in downtown Warsaw after mass.

Police tried to break up the march, but after being dispersed they gathered again in groups of about 100, chanting "Solidarity, Solidarity."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPTS 1987 CENTRAL PLAN

LD102235 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 10 -- Today, the Council of Ministers reviewed and adopted the 1987 Central Annual Plan.

The Central Annual Plan was prepared in tune with the draft national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-1990 and deems as the main objective for 1987 to "create and consolidate the economy's capacity for a balanced and effective development as a necessary premise for ensuring improvement in society's living standards".

The plan envisages further improvement in the population . diet and the supplies of basic commodities. The deliveries of marketables are to increase by 2.6 percent, including foodstuffs -- by 3.6 percent. The supplies of services paid for by the population are to rise by 5.2 percent, including services meeting the population's everyday needs -- by 3.8 percent.

In 1987, the plan envisages the construction of about 195-200,000 flats and repairing and modernizing 180,000 flats.

The material basis of education will be developed. Improvement in health protection is one of the priority tasks. The 1987 plan envisages to increase the impression of books, newspapers and periodicals.

A particularly high rate of growth has been envisaged for investment outlays on environmental protection, which is to increase by 21 percent, and on water economy projects, with outlays bigger by 15.6 percent.

The plan envisages that industrial production will grow by 3.5 percent (and the net output by 4.6 percent) and agricultural production by 0.5 percent. It provides for further development of building, transport, communications, forestry and trade. The national income generated will grow by 3-3.5 percent. (The necessity of attaining a surplus in foreign trade taken into account the national income to be distributing will grow by 2.8 percent). These indices will be attained in conditions of a relatively low (of a mere 0.4 percent) increase in work force in the sphere of material production, increased supplies of raw and intermediate materials for production (by 1.3-1.9 percent) and increased capital assets (by 2.9 percent).

The Central Annual Plan for 1987 focuses on the solution of current economic problems and also creates conditions for stepping up development in the years ahead, in accordance with the assumptions of the national socio-economic plan. This is reflected in the increased share (of 26 percent) of accumulation in the national income, (in 1986 it amounted to 25.6 percent), and increased investment outlays (3.2-4.3 percent), including modernization-replacement investments which grow by 6.5-7.6 percent.

It is envisaged that in effect of the accelerated growth of exports over imports, the foreign trade surplus will further incease against its 1986 figure. One of the essential factors of the evaluation of the overall economic equilibrium is the balancing of the state budget incomes and spending envisaged in the budget's draft for the next year.

The planned global growth of the population's incomes must not be exceeded if the effects of the money-market inequilibrium, felt most acutely by society, are to be diminished. This is a condition for sticking to a 9.5 percent increase in retail prices after Jan. 1, 1987, as envisaged in the plan, and for such a growth in nominal wages' real purchasing force be preserved next year at the level already attained this year.

Next, the Council of Ministers examined and adopted a draft budget law for 1987 which will be submitted to the Sejm. The draft state budget for 1987 reflects the normalization of the country's economic and financial situation. After seven years of budget deficit it is planned that the equilibrium will be restored between the budget's spending and incomes.

The planned budget incomes will amount to about 6 trillion zlotys, out of which some 95 percent will come from payments made by enterprises and other units of the socialist sector of economy.

On the side of spending, the budget ensures means to finance economic and social tasks envisaged by the Central Annual Plan. The total figure of subsidies to goods and services in 1987 will be freezed at this year's level.

The Council of Ministers also examined and adopted draft resolutions on the balance of payments, on the foreign debt servicing fund and on the list of goods and services for which official prices are set. The drafts are to be conveyed to the Sejm.

The Council of Ministers also adopted a draft resolution on the credits plan for 1987, along with the money balance sheet of the population's incomes and spending and assumptions of the state's monetary-crediting policy. The monetary-crediting policy will particularly strongly support the activity of economic units, aiming to increase the economy's export abilities.

The Council of Ministers also adopted a draft plan of the state manpower redeployment fund.

Next, the Council of Ministers approved the Sejm's draft resolution of the plan of a central fund for development of culture for 1987. It is envisaged that the fund will be by over 30 percent bigger than in the present year.

The Council of Ministers also approved the Sejm's draft resolution on the Central fund for development of science and technology in 1987. The fund's value will increase in 1987 to 2.4 percent of the national income.

CEAUSESCU RETURNS FROM MOSCOW SUMMIT 11 NOV

AU111940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/11/1986 -- RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu returned to Bucharest on Tuesday, November 11, in the evening, coming from Moscow where he attended the working meeting of the leaders of communist and workers parties of the countries members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

At the Otopeni Airport, the RCP and Romanian state leader was welcomed by full and alternate members of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP, members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the government, representatives of central institutions, of mass and public organizations.

On his departure from Moscow Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off at Vnukovo Airport by E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, by G.H. Shakhnazarov, first deputy head of the foreign affairs section of the CC of the CPSU, by other Soviet officials.

DINCA-LED GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS PRC

For PRC media coverage of the visit of Romanian Deputy Premier Ion Dinca to the People's Republic of China, see the Eastern Europe section of the 12 November China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BANC RECEIVED BY ARGENTINE CP LEADER

AU072258 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires AGERPRES 7/11/1986 -- When Athos Fava, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Argentina, received Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, representative of the Romanian Communist Party to the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Argentina, an exchange of messages took place between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, and the leader of Argentine Communists.

During the interview, mutual information was exchanged on the internal and international concerns of the two parties, stress was placed on the need to take resolute action to halt the dangerous course of events worldwide, for disarmament, nuclear first and foremost, for safeguarding peace on our planet.

The joint with was expressed to develop the relations of warm friendship and solidarity existing between the two parties, as an important contribution to the deepening of the manysided links between Romania and Argentina, between the Romanian and Argentine peoples.

Ceausescu Greets Fava

AU091824 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1433 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, AGERPRES 09/11/1986 -- From Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, Athos Fava was conveyed warm congratulations and full success on his reelection to the high office of secretary-general of the Communist Party of Argentina and the belief was expressed that the fine relations between the two parties would develop continually.

Athos Fava conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu warm thanks and high feelings of esteem and consideration for the Romanian party and state leader.

The Romanian Communist Party was represented at the Congress of the Communist Party of Argentina by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET WITH FRENCH OFFICIALS

AU072257 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, AGERPRES 7/11/1986 -- During their visit to France, as guests of the French-Romania Friendship Parliamentary Group in the Senate, the Romanian parliamentary delegation, headed by Marin Ivascu, GNA [Grand National Assembly] deputy chairman, chairman of the parliamentary group for Romania-France friendship relations, were received by Alain Poher, speaker of the Senate.

The delegation also met with Pierre Christian Taittinger, honorary deputy chairman of the France-Romania Friendship Parliamentary Group in the Senate, Jean Peuch, chairman of the group, Daniel Goulet, chairman of the France-Romania Friendship Parliamentary Group in the National Assembly; and members of the groups, with other personalities of the French political life.

Both sides evinced the importance of a more active contribution of Romanian and French parliamentarians to better mutual knowledge and rapprochement between the two peoples, to boosting the mutually advantageous Romanian-French collaboration.

AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION OPENS

AU101502 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1447 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/11/1986 -- The current stage of the economic links between Romania and Australia, the possibilities of boosting commercial exchanges and bilateral cooperation are dwelt upon during the session of the Joint Romanian-Australian Government Commission of Economic Cooperation that started in Bucharest on November 10.

NICU CEAUSESCU ENDS IRAQ VISIT, SIGNS PROGRAM

AU101943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad AGERPRES 10/11/19086 -- A delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania led by Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, that paid a visit to Iraq at the invitation of the National Union of Iraqi Students and Youth, met with Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, first deputy prime minister, and with Hasan 'Ali, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, leader of National Progressive Front.

Reference was made to the ties of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples on multiple planes, decisively stimulated by the meetings and understandings between RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Saddam Husayn, secretary-general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, president of the Republic of Iraq.

Stress was laid on the specific contribution the collaboration between the Romanian youth and the Iraqi youth makes to steadily deepening those ties, in the interests of the general cause of peace, progress, understanding and cooperation worldwide.

During his sojourn in Iraq Nicu Ceausescu also had interviews with Anwar Maoloud Theban, chairman of the National Union of Iraqi Students and Youth (NUISY), Fattah Mohammed Amin, minister of youth, and Udai Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Iraqi National Olympic Committee. During the talks a survey was made of the current development stage and prospects of many-sided relations of friendship and collaboration and of cooperation between the Romanian youth and the Iraqi youth, in the spirit of the fine ties between the two parties, countries and peoples, in keeping with summit understandings.

Views were also exchanged on a number of current problems of the international youth and student movement, with emphasis on the mutual wish of the UCY and the NUISY to work for the young generation's growing contribution to the fight for peace, liberty and national independence, for the building of a better and more just world.

During the visit a programme of collaboration between the Union of Communist Youth of Romania and the National Union of Iraqi Students and Youth was signed.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES COLOMBIAN ENVOY 7 NOV

AU071958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1543 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 7/11/1986 -- On Friday, November 7, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania was hand-delivered the letters of credence of the oncoming Colombian ambassador in Bucharest, Victor Alberto Delgado Mallarino.

During the interview salutes were exchanged between the Romanian and Colombian presidents.

The ambassador made a speech on the occasion, highlighting the fine ties established between Romania and colombia, as well as the wish to further boost them, both bilaterally and in the international arena, for the benefit and prosperity of the two countries and peoples, in the interest of the cause of peace, detente and international collaboration.

In his reply, President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored that Romania attached great importance to developing its ties with the peoples of Latin America, believing that the strengthening of solid cooperation is highly significant for the countries of the area, for the consolidation of their national independence, their free, self-standing development on the path of economic and social progress. In context high assessment was given to the fine Romanian-Colombian ties -- on a political, economic plane and in other areas of mutual interest -- which take an upwards course in full accordance with the interest of both countries and peoples. The belief was also expressed that the friendly and cooperative links between Romania and Colombia would take an ascending course in future too, both bilaterally and in the international arena.

After the letters of credence were hand-delivered, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a talk with the Colombian ambassador, Victor Alberto Delgado Mallarino.

MILOSAVLJEVIC ADDRESSES PRC BUSINESS MEETING

LD080040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 2035 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 7 Nov (TANJUG) -- On the first day of the work of the Yugoslav-Chinese business conference, which is being held in Ljubljana, business officials of both countries expressed the powerful desire to strengthen all forms of economic cooperation on a long-term basis. Not only in the papers they presented but also in individual contacts, they stressed the need and readiness to invest fresh efforts to establish as soon as possible lasting forms of production cooperation and the strengthening of scientific cooperation that would help increase the volume of, and enrich economic cooperation.

Milos Milosavljevic, FEC vice president, addressing participants on behalf of the Yugoslav Government, stressed that the development of balanced economic cooperation with China is very important to Yugoslavia. Milosavljevic added that such meetings of Chinese and Yugoslav business officials should become a tradition, and should contribute not only to the further development of economic cooperation but also to better understanding and the development of overall cooperation and friendship between the two countries.

We have good reason to assess favorably what we have achieved so far, although there is plenty of room for improving cooperation in many fields, Milosavljevic said. He added that unfavorable and complex international circumstances have affected this cooperation, but that it is precisely under these conditions that we must strengthen the organization and persevere in order to overcome this situation. Milosavljevic recalled, in particular, that the achievement of an agreement, reached during the visit of Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, is a task in which all the joint Yugoslav-Chinese commissions and other institutions must be closely involved. He stressed that both sides should invest fresh efforts to diversify trade and cooperate through long-term joint ventures in China and Yugoslavia in all fields where real possiblilties for this exist. In his view, joint participation in a third market is also an opportunity for the Yugoslav and Chinese economies.

Yuan Baohua, vice minister of the State Economic Commission, which unites several ministeries, stressed that in recent years economic relations between the two countries experienced new developments, and pointed out the wish of both governments to take active measures to expand and balance economic relations. Zhao Gongda, head of the Chinese delegation, which comprises about 60 representatives of various governmental institutions and firms, said that China and Yugoslavia wish to do their utmost during the conference to promote an exchange that is not satisfactory at present, though there have been significant improvements.

The total volume of the Yugoslav-Chinese exchange in 1983 amounted to only $80 million. In 1984, it went up to $130 million, an increase of 65 percent. Last year this figure was $189 million, another 45 percent increase. The planned figure for this year is $400 million. In the first 9 months of this year, $200 million worth of contracts were signed, while $121 million were achieved; it is expected that the plan will be fulfilled by the end of the year. The main problems in cooperation so far were: A small volume of overall exchange, poor diversification of products, and China's exchange deficit. At the present conference, both Yugoslavia and China have expressed a desire to overcome these difficulties. Both countries' representatives are fully convinced that this is possible, but are aware that more active relations between the businessmen are needed, as well as better mutual respect and patience and perseverence over the long term.

For this reason, the main attention in the introductory reports at the business conference and in individual meetings was devoted to long-term strategic forms of cooperation and tackling the current problems, as well as to increasing the volume of trade exchange.

Conference Concludes

LD102330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1652 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 10 Nov -- The most extensive and most successful exchange of views about the ways of promoting economic cooperation between the two friendly countries was conducted during the 4-day long Yugoslav-Chinese business conference held in Ljubljana. This statement was made at the end of the conference, the first of this kind between the two countries, which was attended by 224 Yugoslav and 60 Chinese businessmen, representatives of state institutions, economic associations, banks and scientific and research institutions.

Most interest was expressed in direct contacts between Yugoslav and Chinese firms, long-term cooperation, industrial cooperation and joint ventures on third markets. Suggestions were also made as to the need for concluding agreements on various forms of trade such as compensation arrangements, barter and other deals which would help to eliminate the trade deficit.

At their long meetings over the last 4 days the businessmen stressed that the lack of knowledge and information about each other's economic potentials and the needs and requirements of Yugoslav and Chinese firms were the most serious obstacle to economic cooperation.

The conference in Ljubljana has also provided the basis for numerous specific forms of cooperation, primarily in agro-industry, electronics, the petrochemical industry, textile and leather industries and in the spheres of transportation and shipbuilding. Over the next 3 days Chinese businessmen will tour about 40 work organizations in various parts of Yugoslavia and are expected to conduct talks on cooperation.

The Chinese delegation which is led by Yuan Baohua, vice minister of the State Economic Commission, has been received by France Popit, president of the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia; and Dusan Sinigoj, president of the republic's Executive Council.

SUNDIC ASSESSES USSR VIEW OF ARMS TALKS

LD111741 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] And now for another in a series of details on relations between the two superpowers, which necessarily have an influence on the international community as a whole. What, in fact, is the basis of Moscow's assessment that the U.S. President is not a man with whom Moscow cannot talk. Despite criticism of U.S. behavior after the summit in Reykjavik, the USSR continues to hope that an agreement on disarmament is possible. Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

[Sundic] The failure of the Vienna meeting between Shevardnadze and Shultz will not affect the future behavior of Moscow in its search for a way out of the crisis into which relations between the two superpowers fell after the meeting in Reykjavik.

Although it accuses the United States of being the only one to blame for the fact that a historic agreement on disarmament was not reached at the meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev, the USSR remains convinced that such an agreement is possible. According to his assessments made last night at the international press center in Moscow, Eduard Shevardnadze believes that it is possible to talk with Reagan and that there is no reason to wait for the end of his term of office in the White House.

Shevardnadze, however, said nothing on whether there was agreement in Vienna that the foreign ministers would be meeting again in the foreseeable future or on another meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev which had been envisaged for the end of this year. By all accounts, no such agreement on this matter was even reached, because the meeting in Vienna did not give any reason to indicate that this was so. The Americans do not accept Moscow's claim that Reagan and Gorbachev all but reached agreement on many aspects of disarmament, nor are they giving up their Star Wars, which, in the Soviet view, torpedoed everything which Gorbachev and Reagan had agreed upon in principle.

Shevardnadze sees the reasons for this U.S. behavior in the great influence of the military-industrial complex on the behavior of the U.S. Administration and in the U.S. refusal to solve the problem of disarmament on a just basis.

Differing interpretations of the summit in Reykjavik are also present at the Geneva negotiations on the reduction and limitation of nuclear missile armaments and the delegations of the two countries are attempting to find some way out of the current impasse. However, as the talks are being conducted in Geneva behind closed doors, the international public is deprived of the possibility of judging their course and possible outcome. By all accounts, nothing special is happening in Geneva, nor can it happen without the authorization which the two delegations acquired after the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Reykjavik and the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting in Vienna. True, Moscow will continue to hope that the United States will think again and that in the immediate future it will not be able to reject the USSR's peace initiatives, for one reason because the European allies of the United States are insisting on this: despite their allegiance to Washington they are advocating an understanding between the two superpowers.

Moscow is also secretly hoping -- although the question is to what extent this hope is justified -- that the change in the relation of forces in the U.S. Congress to the benefit of the Democrats will influence the behavior of the Reagan Administration.

It is interesting that in the United States -- at least as far as the U.S. press is concerned -- there is no criticism of Gorbachev's behavior in Reykjavik nor of Shevardnadze's attitude in Vienna. In contrast to this, Moscow's criticism of the Reagan Administration is increasingly open. In this regard, Shevardnadze's observation that what Shultz proposed to him in Vienna was like the theater of the political absurd, is especially characteristic; this implies that the U.S. minister behaved in a way quite contrary to the way Reagan and Gorbachev conducted talks in Reykjavik.

However, the fact that, despite all this, Moscow believes that it can negotiate with Reagan, could mean that it is not ruling out an agreement with him. In other words, in the communications between the two superpowers there may be something which is not available for the international public to see. What this could be, no one, apart from the directly interested parties, knows. Probably, however, they will not have to wait long to find out.

BULGARIAN TV 'APPROPRIATES' HISTORY OF MACEDONIA

AU110701 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Sofia, 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- Last week Bulgarian television showed on its first channel three 1-hour long programs from the series "Pages of One History." The series covers a period of several decades, starting in the middle of last century and finishing with the end of the Balkan wars in 1913. In that period -- as Bulgarian television claims -- the "Bulgarians" in Macedonia also fought for the liberation of "that part of the Bulgarian land" from the Ottoman Empire and for its unification with the "mother country Bulgaria."

In order to support this "Bulgarian truth" about the ancient and always topical "right" to Macedonia, the television among other things showed the archive pictures of Skopje, Bitola, and Ohrid. This was all supplemented with the "original pictures of the archdiocese of Ohrid and of Lake Ohrid," "Bulgarian" houses, and "Bulgarian peasants" in the fields all over Macedonia -- taken somewhere in Bulgaria.

The first program was dominated by the already known thesis about a "Saint Stefan Bulgaria" which has access to three seas. An attack was launched again on the "unjust" decisions of the Berlin Congress which "tore great Bulgaria into pieces" leaving the "Bulgarian people in Macedonia" to the mercy of strangers.

In the second and third programs the emphasis was on the St. Elias' day uprising of the "Bulgarians, Greeks, and Vlachs" in Macedonia against Turkish rule in 1903. Not only have the authors of the mentioned series appropriated this greatest moment of the more recent history of the Macedonian people, but have also "Bulgarized" famous Macedonian revolutionaries such as Goce Delchev, Jane Sandanski, Dame Gruev, and many others.

FEC APPROVES DRAFT STRATEGY FOR S & T DEVELOPMENT

LD120355 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 Nov (TANJUG) -- At its session last night, presided over by Branko Mikulic, the Federal Executive Council approved the draft strategy for the technological development of Yugoslavia and accompany documents. This document, drawn up by the Federal Committee for Science and Technology, is of exceptional importance for the more successful economic and social progress of the country, because, as it was said, the level of technological development achieved so far does not guarantee this. This means that our country is exposed to the danger of a further widening of the gulf between it and the industrially developed countries.

The technological development of the country, according to a statement from the Federal Secretariat for Information, will be based on know-how acquired outside of Yugoslavia as well as that which we must create ourselves, and the balance between these must be in keeping with our capabilities. The importation of know-how and technology in the future should not be detrimental to the results of domestic science and research work. The basic orientation in the strategy for the technological development of Yugoslavia is aimed at raising the production strength of society to a higher level by means of an organized advance in information technology, biotechnology, new materials, flexible production technologies and new energy technology. The document stresses the development of base technologies and joint programs for their research, development and application. [passage omitted]

Credit, taxation and customs policies and other economic measures will be used to encourage associated labor in production and science to develop innovatory processes. Encouragement will also be given to developing the motivation of individuals and organizations of associated labor in innovatory activities, and cadres who have proved themselves in scientific and creative work, and in their organizational abilities, will be given priority in selection for key posts in production and science. [passage omitted]

In the draft strategy for technological development, which will be sent to the SFRY Assembly for consideration and approval, it is particularly stressed that only economic subjects which can operate in conditions of a competitive market for goods and services and economic coercion can be the real proponents of technological development. This means that the aims of the strategy cannot be achieved without appropriate changes in the economic system of the country. It is essential, without administrative measures, to halt the drain of top cadres from the country, and also to ensure that specialists who go abroad assist the realization of Yugoslavia's technological development.

KOSOVO LC COMMITTEE SESSION VIEWS NATIONALISM

LD071019 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1013 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Pristina, 5 Nov (TANJUG) -- The enemy's illegal activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism is continuing in Kosovo. There are also cases of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism. Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is still present while the economic situation has become complex. If it is also remembered that concern is generated by high unemployment, by poor and inefficient work on the part of some state and administrative organs, that hostile emigres have stepped up their activity, and that Kosovo, in particular, is the target of propaganda and subversive activity, primarily from Albania, it is obvious what duties and actions are facing the communists and all progressive socialist forces in the province in order to stabilize the situation.

These words of warning were heard at today's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee which, with Azem Vlasi in the chair, discussed the political-security situation in the province and established guidelines for future activities.

The session was also attended by Stipe Suvar and Kolj Siroka, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Rada Andjelkovic, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium.

The present situation, Dzumret Selmani, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, said in his introductory report, does not call for great analysis and repetition of what is already known but demands well organized and efficiently conducted action in resolving the specific cases and problems. The need for such action is all the greater as the enemy very skillfully uses our shortcomings, inefficiency, bureaucratic behavior by some organs and institutions, and the lack of observance of the constitution and law to spread lies about the inability of our society, of the political system, and of the LC to oppose them.

The LC neither can nor should tolerate this situation any longer, warned Selmani, calling for political and administrative measures against the proponents of negative phenomena and kinds of behavior.

At this juncture the Kosovo LC does not need members on paper, but those who support the determined struggle against everything that is antisocialist, that encourages nationalists, chauvinists and other traitors to our self-managing system.

In this struggle any opportunistic behavior, abandonment of hope, inconsistency, and deviation from the course of the LCY should be interpreted as a betrayal of the basic class interests of our society.

Selmani stressed that we should not tolerate the practice in a number of municipal organs of the administration, that working people and citizens seeking the realization of their rights are mistreated by bureaucrats and that they spend endless time seeking justice without results. [passage omitted]

Turning to the difficult situation in the economy of the province, Selmani said that it is characterized by a decline in production, exports, productivity and, generally, in all economic parameters, and because of this he called for greater accountability.

The situation in Kosovo, he added, is particularly hampered by the very pronounced process of emigration by Serbs and Montenegrins. Our basic task is to guarantee security, eliminate any form of pressure, overcome the atmosphere created after the counterrevolutionary events, and create conditions for all citizens, irrespective of their number and national affiliation, to enjoy all their rights and be equal in everything. In a word, to eliminate everything that influences the creation of a negative political atmosphere by being a kind of pressure, and above all, hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

Dzumret Selmani was of the view that the activity of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists, in addition to Albanians, has recently been increasingly influencing emigration. They are acting in an increasingly organized manner to create the awareness that it is impossible to live in Kosovo together with Albanians, that the Albanians in Kosovo have been given too many rights, and they attack the constitution, insult and denigrate the person and work of Comrade Tito, attack certain Serbian and Montenegrin cadres, express a lack of faith in the leadership of the province and through their propaganda create a climate for the largest possible emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, said Selmani, who considers that the influence of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism will decline if the problems which they are manipulating are resolved more quickly. [passage omitted]

Turning in conclusion to the writing of the information media, Dzumret Selmani, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, noted on the one hand the well-known praises, but also that in a part of the press there has recently been a wave of negative writing on Kosovo which does not reflect the real state of affairs.

The attempt at counterrevolution in Kosovo shows perhaps best that all of us who belong to organized socialist forces in Yugoslavia have not sufficiently understood and learned certain things. This attempt is a transparent and synthetic expression of the strategy to destroy socialism in Yugoslavia, and the situation created by the appearance of the counterrevolution is still such, and -- let us be realistic -- will long remain such that it forces us to come to our senses, to stop deceiving ourselves, being opportunistic, concealing the real state of affairs, said Stipe Suva, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, when he took the floor at the session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee.

The attempt at counterrevolution in Kosovo is an attempt to break the chain of socialism in Yugoslavia at its weakest link, where the forces of production are least developed and the working class relatively small in number, where traditional awareness is strong, where intranational relations are hampered by the numerous scars of the past, in an area which in its socialist development has missed out epochs of material and cultural development.

Speaking about bloc aspirations, calculations, and speculation regarding all parts of our country, Suvar stressed that the appetites of others for our country are most pronounced with regard to Kosovo. As a result of a number of circumstances and our own mistakes and omissions it has become strategically our weakest point, he said, and it is here that the strongest organization has been formed which rushes headlong into the arms of reactionary and alien aspirations. Precisely for this reason, Suvar stressed, we must be most concerned about anything that happens in Kosovo in the form of a struggle for the so-called republic and for an ethnically pure Kosovo.

If we leave aside all other issues, we are left with the aspirations for the destruction of our country, the threat to its three [as received] republics, and thereby its entire federal organization, the alteration of our borders. If someone were to seize a small bit, all the others would demand what is supposedly theirs. Anyone who touches an inch of Yugoslavia threatens the whole country, stressed Stipe Suvar. And it is not that our country would be unable to rap the knuckles of any local aggressor, even if there were several of them. We know, however, he stressed, that around us, on our borders, there are the forces of the great military blocs and that any bullet fired on our borders would lead to a war conflagration of European and world dimensions. It is, thus, a question of real dangers to the territorial integrity of socialist Yugoslavia and the fate of its nations and nationalities, and these contribute to Yugoslavia being treated as the supposed sick man of the Balkans, and so on.

The fact that counterrevolution has been and is being attempted in Kosovo is in itself and in its consequences a most crude threat to socialism in Yugoslavia, but antisocialist tendencies have increased to a certain extent throughout the country, and in relation to them the Kosovo reality is not something isolated. All counterrevolutionary tendencies, in whatever part of Yugoslavia, aspire to the same thing -- whether it is to definitely and politically legalize and radicalize statist-bureaucratic relations, or to abolish social ownership, they are driving workers out of factories onto the labor market, selling off plants and opening up a market for shares, and then wrapping all this up under the cover of "equal rights" into a model of bourgeois democracy.

In his fairly lengthy speech, Stipe Suvar assessed that in public life in Yugoslavia there is a dominant idea that the main problem is the relationship of the workers party, in this case the LCY, and the intelligentsia, and not the relationship of the working class and workers' party. This, according to him, is reflected in Kosovo in a specific way: The intelligentsia equates its fate with the fate of the nation, sees its perspectives in an ethnically purged environment for its nation, in which it would be, in symbiosis with the bureaucratic-statist monopoly, the ruling force, and does this the more so as the LCY in its practice succumbs to the influence of nationalistic, technobureaucratic and petit bourgeois-liberalistic ideologies, and loses sight of its class position and vanguard role in the struggle for the interests of the working class. [passage omitted]

We have reached, he said, a breakdown in the policy of intranational relations in everyday life, the alienation of people on the basis of their national affiliation, when they begin to act as if they do not know the other's language, to walk on different sides of the street, to go to different restaurants. All of us in Yugoslavia bear responsibility for not seeing and knowing this, and in particular the socialist forces and communists in Kosovo bear responsibility for themselves, to some extent or other, being enslaved by this and not rising above the destructive course of events in their visions and penetration of social reality. On the contrary, an impression was created of an excellent state of affairs, but things were going badly, and opportunities for counterrevolutionary trends were accumulating. In this regard both Tito's and Kardelj's serious warning were taken lightly and ignored, and other warnings have been concealed from both the Kosovo and Yugoslav public.

In earlier years, up until the demonstrations of 1981, Kosovo, too, enjoyed precisely the kind of "full democracy" which the leaders of the nationalistic section of the intelligentsia is advocating today everywhere in the country in its leaflets, and within its own nations, the LC turned a blind eye to all this, and within it too, Suvar said, a flag-bearing stratum and mentality with leadership pretensions developed and triumphed to a large extent. The development of this kind of "democracy" eventually forced this society to resort to measures of repression, imprisonment, curfews and everything that there should not be in socialism.

If we are not to get into a similar situation in other parts of the country we should think carefully about where liberalization with the same or a similar platform is leading. What is the so-called memorandum, which some Serbian academics were beginning to write, but a program for this same kind of "freedom", which the irredenta is advocating here? In Croatia, he recalled, the mass movement was writing out its platforms and memorandums in 1971, in which the Serbian nation was attacked above all, so that now they are lying in wait for an opportunity to jump out again, and are stridently making themselves heard today.

The Kosovo experience teaches us, Suvar stressed, what the consequences are of being sheltered and isolated in republican and provincial confines, of the nationalization of capital, the intelligentsia, the working class, and the statist nationalisation of the LCY. Here, too, everything was all right; until it exploded no one was allowed to poke their nose in, or make a remark either from "within", from the nation and class, or the LC, or from "without". This experience should teach us that there is nothing to be gained from concealing the state of affairs, that there cannot be our own and others' nationalists, that it is dangerous to give thunderous support for others' actions against nationalism and the right, thereby concealing our own.

I would like to recall, Suvar stressed, that here in Kosovo in the period of the counterrevolution, there were also very open attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army, first verbally, then in written slogans, and finally even in physical confrontations. The symptoms of attacks of one kind or another on the role and reputation of the Yugoslav People's Army are there today in other environments, in Croatia, Serbia, Slovenia. There are demands for the "republicanization of the Yugoslav People's Army," and proposals for its so-called socialization, but in such a way as to disband it, for extending the life of its alleged dogmatic and repressive functions in the system, and so on.

Stating that the situation in Kosovo can be stabilized more quickly, above all, by turning round the unfavorable economic trends, Suvar spoke at greater length about the recent joint session of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium, about the need for more determined and united ideopolitical action from all subjective socialist forces. It is encouraging, he stressed, that in the assessment of the situation in the country, of the development of the economic situation and the activity of the united opposition, a high degree of consensus was expressed for the need for united action. In this connection Suvar particularly stressed the obligations of the LC in this. The tendencies to create "several lines" within the LCY, affiliated to republican and provincial monoliths, which are unfortunately real, are leading today toward dangerous confrontations between its individual parts. It is all the more important then, he said, for united criteria and a united strategy in the ideological struggle over all open issues of the development of society to be our foremost task.

We will not, nor should we permit our top leadership to be compromised as powerless, suscepitible to one-sided interests, inclined to compromise and settlements. We are facing too great difficulties, Suvar said, for us to permit such a process, and I am sure that awareness of the responsibility for the unity of Socialist Yugoslavia will prevail.

Stipe Suvar stressed that it would be untruthful and unfair to the Communists and to all progressive forces in Kosovo to claim that the situation has not stabilized at all since 1981, rather that it has got worse. Speaking at greater length on the ideopolitical and economic action being taken in the province, he stressed that the eventual stabilization of conditions in Kosovo must be the concern of the whole of Yugoslavia. In this context he particularly noted the importance of pooling the labor and resources of the Kosovo economy with the economy of other parts of Yugoslavia. There is no way out of the situation if Kosovo does not open up wide both to Serbia and to Yugoslavia, and if associated labor of the whole country does not involve itself in the development of Kosovo in a way that will respect its interests and secure the optimal involvement of Kosovo in the Yugoslav division of labor.

Speaking about Serbian nationalism, Suvar said that it certainly had it fingers in Kosovo, that it is attempting to incite the Serbian and Montenegrin population to protest gatherings, journeys to Belgrade to seek justice and protection, collective emigration, and the expression of views that the Albanians are foreigners in Kosovo in the service of the irredenta of traitors, etc. This nationalism can only be fought with determined and specific ideological and political action and by applying and respecting the law on the spot against anything that Albanian nationalism and the irredenta does to harass the Serbian, Montenegrin or other inhabitants.

Continuing his speech, Suvar noted the increased frequency in a section of the information media as well, of naming names and accusations against all the leaderships in Kosovo. Throughout the country the state is not functioning in some areas as it should, and in Kosovo the situation is, perhaps, in this respect the least satisfactory. However, Suvar stressed, to accuse the entire Kosovo leadership, the Albanians and the Serbs and others within it, is to sow mistrust in all the socialist forces of the province and to place in doubt the entire Albanian nationality, which has little to do with the socialist awareness of those who do it, or with healthy minds and normal human moral values.

Stipe Suvar stressed the considerable confusion, mistaken awareness and antisocialist incitement to disorder arise out of the pathological obsession of the irredenta with the slogan "Kosovo Republic", which is put forward as the first phase in the realization of a Greater Albania. The Serbian nationalist and Albanian irredenta argue equally about the state and autonomy, about who has and has not, and where there is and is not a state. Serbia is, he stressed, the national state of the Serbian nation, but also the state of the Albanian nationality both in Kosovo and in southern Serbia, and of the other nationalities who live in Serbia and its provinces, and the same is the case with Montenegro and Macedonia.

The strategic aim of the counterrevolution to ethnically purge Kosovo of Serbs and Montenegrins to the advantage of the Albanians bears witness not only to the arch reactionary but also to the fascist-life character of the forces and consciousness which are spreading. We must, moreover, know that no area of socialist Yugoslavia can become ethnically pure and still remain what it is -- socialist. Of course, we remain sure of the fact that no one will break off any part of it, because he would encounter an insurmountable barrier -- the readiness of all our nations and nationalities to remain together, linked by their socialist revolution and socialist prospects, said Stipe Suvar, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

During many hours of discussion at the session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee attention was drawn to the political situation, which is mainly burdened by the activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists, by the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, as well as by what was said to be more organized activity by Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists. Also examined were some unacceptable excesses at the last session of the Serbian Assembly. Muhamet Mlinici and Stojan Tunjakovic consider that results in halting the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins are not being sufficiently reaffirmed. [passage omitted]

Speaking about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, Vojislav Zajic was in favor of a resolute change and tightening of responsibility of mainly leading structures in organizations of associated labor, in local communities, and in other institutions and organs. Assessing as justified dissatisfaction among the Serbian and Montenegrin people, Zajic warned of the presence of nationalist forces from positions of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism, which are directed against well-known circles and centers. Taking advantage of the existing problems of citizens, they are fomenting dissatisfaction and encouraging organized departures to republican and federal organs.

The most severe condemnation should be directed at attempts to discredit and besmirch the personality of Azem Vlasi, because he is the president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, said Zajic. The aim of such attempts is to continually spread a lack of trust in the Albanian nationality. If people talk in such way about Azem Vlasi, who is a proven fighter against irredenta, than the question arises: Which Albanians can be trusted? Within this context, Vojislav Zajic went on, insufficiently specific discussion by some comrades in Serbia on the political-security situation in Kosovo creates hesitation and confusion among a number of citizens and LC members. The question arises: Who profits from a statement that "irredentist leadership is built into awareness and behavior at all levels?" Such discussion can only demoralize and most encourage progressive forces which bear the burden of the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo, said Vojislav Zajiv, secretary of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium.

Though we are not completely satisfied with the results, we were quite successful in destroying the enemy from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The situation cannot be compared to 1981, and we cannot agree with those who are trying to describe it as more difficult than the earlier period, said Rahman Morina, provincial secretary for internal affairs. it is unacceptable to talk about Kosovo in a style which would hinder our actions and discourage the forces and people leading these actions, Morina added. Speaking in favor of an even more vigorous struggle against irredenta, he proposed more effective action against individual Serbs and Montenegrins with nationalist orientations, who spread propaganda about mass emigration from one environment to another. According to him, such individuals are well-known both to the security service and to sociopolitical structures from the province to the federation. [passage omitted]

Radila Andjelkovic, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, was in favor of a more effective functioning of the system as a prerequisite for restoring trust and also for intranational trust. A large number of people in Kosovo are dissatisfied and no one has the right to push them into the ranks of nationalists. What is necessary is to separate justified dissatisfication with the state of affairs from individual attempts to manipulate it.

The large number of participants in the discussion at today's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, over 20, is the best illustration of the importance of the topic discussed.

The Albanian in Kosovo must protect the Serbian, his person and property, just as the Serbian should defend his neighbor, the Albanian. This was said by Kolj Siroka, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who demanded the broad mobilization of subjective forces to stabilize the situation in Kosovo. Dwelling on the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, he drew attention to the defeatism which is being spread as if we have given up action to halt this process. We should find out why emigration is continuing and who is helping to put a halt to the process and who is hindering it, Siroka stressed.

Ratko Milicevic spoke about cooperation between members of the Yugoslav People's Army and sociopolitical structures noting that despite good results some individuals fail to understand the forms of this cooperation. Bajram Seljani mostly discussed tendencies and attempts in some environments to devalue the results of party congresses and conferences. Warning of contradictory assessments on the Kosovo situation which can be heard outside this province, he noted that this does not help to stabilize the state of affairs, but stirs up passions. [passage omitted]

Winding up the discussion, Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, began by assessing the political and security situation in the province as further burdened by numerous problems and difficulties. The situation, he added, is so sensitive that every unrealistic assessment proceeding from a presupposition and not a fact can lead people astray. In recent times there have been increasing confrontations with tendencies and attempts to present a different interpretation of Kosovo's problems, which causes confusion. What happened in the SFRY Assembly 2 days ago, when a group of citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality arrived there and the way in which this was presented to the public, according to Vlasi, is a conspicuous event in the mozaic of our overall situation. [passage omitted]

In a short conclusion adopted at today's session the committee called for a discussion in all the basic LC organizations on the political and security situation in their environments, in order to make a particular assessment on intranational relations and to take measures to stabilize those areas where relations are disturbed, and to put in effect all the measures and actions aimed at halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. Communists were also requested to vigorously implement the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on Kosovo.

Finally, during a closed part of the session, members of the Provincial Committee were briefed in more detail on the Plemetina case and other circumstances which preceded the latest departure of a group of citizens to the SFRY Assembly, as well as on details from their talks with representatives of the federation and Serbia.

Official Meets Media

AU112116 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Two meetings with representatives of the media were held at the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee -- first with directors and chief and responsible editors and then with correspondents who (?were briefed on immediate) activities which will be carried out in the province soon to stabilize the political situation and explain some new phenomena and tendencies to working people and citizens.

Remzi Koljgeci, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, stated that the political-security situation and international relations will be evaluated in all communities. Communal leadership and organs, as well as local SAWP branches and party organizations, will focus on specific problems and troubles that citizens -- especially Serb and Montenegrin nationals -- complain about and will accelerate their solution.

Briefing media representatives on details of the recent visit a group of Serbian and Montenegrin nationals paid to the SFRY Assembly, Koljgeci assessed that, along with justified demands heard at that gathering, there were also some unacceptable assessments and theses presented by some individuals. He added that individuals misused this meeting to voice their demands for changing the constitutional order, abolishing equality of peoples and nationalities, introducing an official language, as well as other things. Remzi Koljgeci reproached some media outside Kosovo for unfair reports on this event. He also thinks that some correspondents from Kosovo do not contribute to the stabilization of the Kosovo situation through their writing, and that, through their articles, they express distrust in some provincial leaders.

PRISTINA TO AID RETURNING SERBS, MONTENEGRINS

LD102054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Pristina, 10 Nov -- Next year 400 jobs will be guaranteed for Serbs and Montenegrins who have moved from Pristina outside Kosovo and who want to return to their previous home. They will be able to get work without competition, advertisements and the other formalities. Those returning to Pristina will also, within the scope of the community's possibilities, be offered favorable credit terms for buying apartments and opening restaurants and bars, and they will also be given plots for building houses. These are some of the provisions in a program of measures and actions for bringing back to Pristina Serbs and Montenegrins who have moved out. The measures, with many amendments and observations, were adopted today by the delegates of all three chambers of this municipality's assembly.

Stressing the great political significance of this document, the original version of which was thrown out several months ago because of its generalizations and lack of precision, Milorad Bigic, secretary of the Pristina Municipal Assembly Executive Council, briefed the delegates on the alarming data regarding the number of Serbs and Montenegrins who had moved out of Pristina this year. In the first 9 months of 1986, he said, 717 Serbs and Montenegrins had moved out of the Kosovo capital, or 216 more than in the same period last year. Also, 154 people moved into the Pristina municipality in this period, but only 55 of them had previously lived in the town. Meanwhile, according to Zika Patric, chairman of the Municipal Commission for Halting the Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, from 1981 up to and including September of this year, a total of 9,587 Serbs and Montengrins had moved out, or 19 percent of their total in the commune. In the meantime, 299 genuine returnees had moved back, and 564 people had moved into Pristina for the first time. [passage omitted]

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